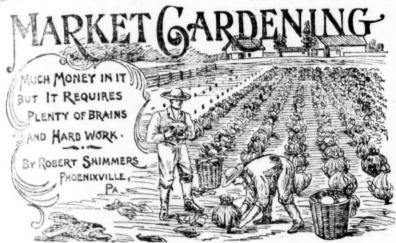
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tries to support himself and family by market opportunity stands first. growing vegetables for the market. To Before locating anywhere w combination of skill and experience, wants of his available market, and conness for the careless, the lazy, or the with many otherwise good gardeners.

Gardening for money requires unceasment, considerable hard labor, and often and inclemencies of the season. Never-



GLOBE RADISH.

is yet left to play a by far too prominent part in garden culture, and the advantages of the wheel-hoe are not yet recognized and made use of as they deserve.

THERE WAS A TIME

when even the rudest methods combined with hard work insured to the market gardener near large cities a good income. But competition has grown with the demand, and with cheapened and increased production prices have gradually declined until now they are far below what only a few years ago growers would have considered mere cost of production. It is not so many years since the main crop of strawberries sold at 25 cents per quart; and when the prices first dropped down to 20 cents, the cry went forth that "strawberry growing does not pay"; then thousands of growers abandoned the business in digust. At present strawberries are grown at six and eight cents per quart, in many localities, and people are satistied with the profits. So with vegetables. We have learned to produce much cheaper than formerly, and we can afford to produce and sell at figures which did not cover first cost 10 or 20 years ago, and yet realize a fair profit. Hence, people who continue to grow garden crops in the old laborious and unsatisfactory ways, and with old-style implements, which produce inferior vegetables and fruits at old time cost, cannot successfully meet the competition

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of their progressive brethren. The spade must give way to the plow; the rake, and often cultivator also, to the harrow; hand and fingers in sowing seeds to the drill; the hand-hoe to the wheel-hoe, etc. These changes are imperative and unavoidable, if the business is to be made profitable. The grower who has learned to produce most cheaply and can offer the earliest or best articles in his line, is the one who succeeds; and efforts to excel must be made continuously to prevent getting left in the race. This requires the exercise of thought, study-in short, of rains as well as of muscle. Excellence will have its reward; but he who neglects a single point, and allows him-The to be excelled by others, is not likely to receive a prize.

SELECTION OF SOIL AND LOCATION.

ready made for him, the prospective gardener "for profit only" cannot safe-

Money-and money alone-is the down and his high anticipations wreckbject of the market gardener; and the ed at the very start. It will not do for onsiderations of pleasure, health and him to select a location most favorable orality are necessarily subordinate to to the production of perfect vegetables, that of profit. Business, not pleasure if such location has no market for them. at is, gardening,-for the man who Of the two considerations, that of

Before locating anywhere with the money, the near markets need the with the thorough understanding of the closest study. The difficulty often encountered of putting stuff already prole tact, if not shrewdness, in the duced on a paying market and to turn Vast quantities of choice vegetables are left to spoil every season simply for ing attention, close and thorough manage- want of a local demand for them. The great cities as a rule are well supplied more or less exposure to the vicissitudes with products of the garden by growers near by, and the competition there is heless, it is true that the majority of large, and often ruinous, at least, of the be profession make altogether too much extravagant hopes of the shipper; hence work of it, especially by neglecting to the dependence on distant city markets make the use of the newer improved to be reached through the instrumentalimplements of tillage. The hand-hoe ity of express companies and railroads as carriers is often unjustified, except in case of the early Southern products and of such vegetables as tomatoes, onions, sweet potatoes, melons, and others that are grown in the truck-farm on an extensive scale. The growers of vegetables for market may be divided into three classes, as follows, viz:

First-The Southern truck-farmer, who grows early stuff for Northern marwith especial regard to his railroad connections with the principal city markets, nearness to stations, and the conditions favorable to earlier and perfect development of vegetables, such as rich and warm soil, southern exposure, etc.

Second-The market gardener near the large cities, who raises garden stuff in day-time, and draws his products to the city, and city stable manure back to the farm, during the night, leading a life of unceasing toil, in perpetual fight with competition, but receiving good pay for skillful management.

Third-A local gardener, whose aim s to fill a comparatively small demand in his immediate neighborhood. Sometimes he gives his goods to grocers in near towns to sell on commission, or sells to them to retail to their customers, or he loads up his wagon and peddles his crops directly to the consumer. He has the advantage of cheap land, cheap help, and few expenses generally, and if he is a good salesman as well as a good gardener, he may do well.

NEARNESS TO MARKETS.

As nearness to the house or kitchen (in this case the center of demand) is one of the first considerations in the location of home gardening, so is nearness to a market with good, steady demand the chief point of importance for every market gardener. It makes considerable difference whether produce has to be hauled to market, and manure back to the farm, one mile or 10. Often a sudden scarcity of certain



articles in the market, caused by delayed shipments, or by other chances, can at once be taken advantage of by the near grower, who is enabled to rush the demanded article to market at short notice, and to benefit by the high prices, while a gardener living at a greater While the home gardener must take distance cannot do as well. This adthe circumstances as he finds them, and vantage alone will outweigh, even, a contry to make the most of opportunities siderable difference in price or rent of

The next consideration, and of scarcely do so. He must select the most fav- ly less importance, is the suitability of appearance, is at a discount in the open prable conditions or run the risk of sec- the land. The soil should be a warm, ing his proud business structure tumble sandy loam, level or slightly sloping to

land is generally a valuable addition to as skillful growing.

the chance of supply when selecting his by your customers unless you furnish location. A running stream, an artesian them regularly just what they want, well, or a pond in close proximity to and when they want it. This inspires the beds and buildings, so situated that | confidence and reliance upon you, and it can be readily utilized for the various insures permanent patronage even at purposes of watering, irrigation, washing higher prices than customers would be hundreds of dollars to the owner.

not be complete without an earnest well worth taking to heart what a most essful it often requires a rare intent of growing garden vegetables for word of warning to the beginner. I successful market gardener says on this only follow the plain path of duty subject: when I point out the dangers of engaging in this as in any other business on a



easily figured out and often allure the novice into a feeling of unjustified confidence and security.

Debts are contracted, to be paid with the prospective profits; but such profits do not often materialize. It is safe to kets. His location must be selected commence on one acre of good land paid for, and with implements and conveniences also paid for.

It is very risky to start in on 20 acres mortgaged for half their value, and to work with tools obtained on credit. The former plan admits a gradual increase of the business on a safe foundation, and as experience and means warrant. The latter plan leads the gardener into the meshes of the usurerthe foolish fly into the spider's web and to ultimate ruin. Step by step you will rise from the foot of the ladder to the hight of lasting prosperity, but the pretender who surreptitiously usurps a high position will come to a sudden and

perhaps deserved fall. SECRETS OF SUCCESS.

The all-important secret might be told in a few words: " Cater to the demands of the market." Produce just such articles as the market calls for, and offer them for sale at just such times as people want to buy. The more favorable the combination of circumstances of your own selection-market, locality, soil, and methods-the brighter are the chances of success. Start in modestly to fill a want already existing. Try to few days, or even a few hours, sooner than your competitor. Take to market only the choicest and keep the poorest stuff out of your customers' sight, thus making a reputation for yourself and your wares, and your success will be at once sure and permanent. Study the peculiarities of your market, and try to hit the periodically appearing demands for certain articles. The best at the right time brings the profits.

It is hardly ever advisable to attempt educating people's tastes. Give your customers exactly what they want; and only after having gained a firm footing among them, or gained a reputation for rourself, would it be wise to begin, eautiously, the work of creating a better lemand for things by exposing them in tempting display to people's attention. There is a rule of fashion in markets as well as in attire. When a certain kind of vegetable or fruit is popular in a certain market, it will sell quicker and at higher prices than even a better kind with which people are not acquainted. The process of educating people's taste is always an exceedingly slow one; and the gurdener should not make the mistake of growing anything new and superfor, but as yet unknown to customers, in the vain hope of gaining an advantage over his competitors, unless the superiority lies in outside attractiveness -large size, fine color, perfect shape,

High quality alone, without "catchy'

etc., and thus appeals to the sight.

although this defect can also be thing clean and attractive. If the taking, and at some expense. Natural drainage is desirable, but if not perfect, put the larger ones in one package and should be made so by thorough under- the smaller ones in another. Careful draining. A piece of drained muck sorting and packing is just as necessary

the upland property.

Regularity of supply is still another point of importance. No matter how Regularity of supply is still another needs of the market gardener, and the good and how abundant your produce careful calculator will have an eye on may be, it will not be appreciated vegetables, etc., is likely to be worth willing to give to the man who offers his wares spasmodically, at irregular This chapter, in my estimation, would intervals, or on rare occasions. It is

"If you are catering to the appetites of the towns-people, and desire to exlarger scale than experience and avail- tend your list of vegetables, plant but sale of articles produced. It is no busi- it into cash is the chief cause of failure able capital will warrant. Profits are sparingly of such varieties as have not yet come into general use, until the demand for them is created.

"Even to-day there are hundreds of families in every large town and thousands of farmers upon whose tables spinach, kale, cauliflower, salsify, and a long list of other vegetables both toothsome and healthful, have never appeared. To encourage this trade takes time, patience, and no little outlay in labor and or stable manure contains about eight

"It has been, and always will be, that sell more at the same price than other growers. If to dispose of your load to-day you sacrifice the price you would be sure of to-morrow; if to-morrow you find yourself compelled to make further concessions in order to sell your products, you may be sure the necessity for making concessions will continue from in your line are depressed below the line profit to yourself and all other gardeners, and you will have lost the esteem and good will of your competitors without being better thought of by dealers and customers.

"Retailers like to deal with producers whose word is as good as their bond. They desire to be sure that in every basket, box, or barrel the uniform goodness of the contents reaches clear to the bottom. They like men who, when taking orders to-day for to-morrow, can be depended upon to live up to their engagements; whose vegetables are always washed clean, tied tightly, arranged neatly, and whose call can be counted upon with never-failing certainty every week-day, and under all conditions of

MANURES FOR THE GARDEN.

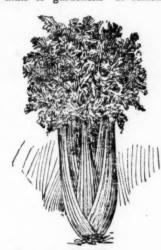
The market gardener can produce in a single season enormous, almost incredible, quantities of vegetables on an acre of ground when systematically and continuously cropped. The quality of most of this produce depends on its succulence and tenderness, and its money value is greatly influenced by its have your vegetables in the market a size and earliness, all of which features are the result of rapid, thrifty growth, which in turn is only made possible by the presence of an abundance of available plant food in the soil, especially of the nitrogenous element, which is the chief promoter of succulent growth in bulbous root, leaf, and stalk. The prices which the gardener obtains

for his products, compared with those realized by the farmer for grain, hay, potatoes, etc., are such that he can much better afford to use large quantities of manure, and especially pay out money for them, than the farmer with whom it is only too often the query whether he can profitably use any kind of manure which he has to buy. There is considerable doubt in my mind that wheat, oats, corn, and products of this sort, can be raised at present market rates with profits worth speaking of when manure, whether yard or concentrated, has to be bought at the figures usually paid by the market gardener. The latter, as a rule, finds that the more and the better manure he uses, whether bought or home-made, from a stable or factory, the larger will be his profits. Manure, good manure, and plenty of it—that is the corner stone of successful market gardening.

This assertion is not likely to be disputed. But there are economical or heaps be of considerable depth, not less to determine in which shape, in what quantities, and to what crops manure ments. good. The importance of the subject demands our earnest consideration, deep material is piled into an inclosed yard mixed with a bran mash.

the south or southeast, free from obstructials in making produce attractive and thought and study; but we should having a solid clay bottom, and here it tion, trees, etc., and in good state of cul- salable. Particular pains should be look at the question entirely dispassion- is continuously worked over by a drove taken to have all the vegetables in one ately, without preconceived preferences Want of fertility can be remedied bunch or package—the radishes, beets, in favor of one manure or prejudices in time, and is not as grave a defect as turnips, celery, or what ever they may against the other. There are gardeners faulty composition of soil would be be-as near like each other as careful who claim everything for stable-manure, Nor should the soil be excessively weedy, selection can make them. Have every and find no good in "fertilizers," and there are others who put their whole remedied by perseverence and pains- articles to be marketed are of uneven reliance in the latter. As in most other cases, we will find the "golden mean" by far the safest course to pursue.

Stable manure is yet the favorite with the mass of gardeners. If reasonably



CELERY.

free from weed seeds and properly handled, it is a perfectly safe and reliable fertilizer, and when made from grain-fed animals, as is most likely the case in city stables, is well worth \$2 to \$2.50 per ton, if it can be drawn without incurring additional expense, or at a time when no other work is pressing. One ton of ordinary mixed fresh farm pounds of nitrogen, ten pounds of potash and four pounds of phosphoric acid. each market has its favorites who can At current retail rates for these plant foods their chemical value would be about as follows, viz:

When thoroughly rotted this manure contains a still larger percentage of the day to day, until the prices of all goods plant foods, hence is not only more valuable for that reason but also on count of its readi and immediate availability. further consider the mechanical effect of this manure, the opening and loosening of the soil, allowing air and warmth to enter it more freely, we will not be apt to underrate its value.

A different cost it would be if, in addition to the first cost, we were obliged to incur much extra expense in hauling it a considerable distance, if we were to employ teams and hire men. I think would use stable manure in moderate quantities if the aggregate cost amounted to \$2.50, and very sparingly at a higher figure. The manure account is a big item with the rank and file of gardeners near the cities, who use from 50 to 100 tones of stable manure to the acre annually. As we shall see later on, the application of even a smaller amount is excessive, and often a sinful and preventable waste.

COMPOSTING MANURE. Raw manure is not in condition for the market gardener's purpose, except in rare cases. It may do for sweet-corn. and come in play for heating hot-beds or forcing melons, but for general garden crops it should be composted and made as fine as possible. There need be no loss of fertilizing materials or elements if the compost heap is properly made. Pile it up in a square heap with perpendicular sides and flat tops, four or five feet high, and as wide and long as may be required. Let it gardeners, orchardists, etc., where room

labor, adding to the original cost, and

These heaps may be made during the

Winter right on the arable land and

the material will be ready to be spread

time for planting it with Spring crops

into consideration.

of pigs in their search for shelled corn which is scattered over the manure once or twice a day. It makes good manure, but I don't think much of this method of raising pork. The compost heap, while in process of construction, is the most appropriate dumping place for vegetable rubbish of all sorts, house and kitchen slops, and other waste materials. Refuse matter of this kind often adds greatly to the value and effectiveness of the compost.

For general garden crops this manure, when in the right condition, is applied broadcast and thoroughly mixed with the soil, generally by plowing under in lapped-furrow style, and by thorough harrowing.

Every person expecting to make a success should use the best and latest improved implements of all kinds. He should also use the best and most reliable seeds, with plenty of good fertilizer and close attention to his business.

A FARM RAILROAD.

A Single Track Arrangement Which is Coming into Use in Germany and

The Illustrirte Landswirtschaftliche Zeitung gives illustrations of a singletrack railway which is coming into use in France and Germany, and proves a great help in farm-work.

The construction is very simple, and the materials cheap. Nothing but the spade is required for the ground-work. A light rail is laid on short ties, with a



next block, and this prevents any slip-ping or twisting. Fig. 2 shows the ping or twisting. h arrangement, which is equally



Fig. 3 shows the car for grass, forage,



Fig. 4 shows a car for potatoes, roots,



Fig. 5 is a modification of the car for carrying rails, heavy timbers, etc. The road is particularly valuable for

come to a heat and fork the mass over; is highly important, but it can be made from time to time until it is in the de- | very useful and labor-saving on any

sired condition. It takes time and kind of a farm. The rails and ties can be so arranged in deciding on the price he can afford to that they can be readily taken up and pay for raw manure originally, the laid down, as they are needed, in differgardener will have to take this feature ent parts of the farm.

A Roaring Cow.

This roaring noise when an animal breathes is due to a spasmodic action of upon the soil when wanted when the the larynx, that part of the windpipe just under the jaws. The method of has arrived. It is necessary that these treating this disease is to apply a blister or some active liniment to the throat methodical ways of using it, and there than four feet, in order to prevent the where on pressure it seems to be tender. are wasteful ones. It is not always easy rain water from leaching clear through This will strengthen the muscles that and washing away valuable food ele- control the larynx, and doubtless remove the difficulty. It will help to Some farmers and gardeners utilize pig give the cow 20 grains of nux vomica rare in a hot Summer that the potato

LARGE POTATO CROPS.

The Methods Followed in Virginia to Secure Them.

BY JNO. G. CHALLICE.

After holding a lengthy consultation with a Virginia farmer who is well posted upon the growth of vegetables. and after a personal observation of his mode of farming the same, I came to the conclusion that good soil, good seed, and plenty of potash fertilizer are the three things essential for the production

of large potatoes. It could be plainly seen that potato crops which were grown with the smallest amount of care must naturally cost more to be brought to maturity than do the average grain crops, and it is impossible to greatly lessen the cost of potatoes needed to plant an acre unless inferior seed is used. Whoever attempts to do this by the selection of such seed or by cutting the tubers to single eyes, runs a great risk of losing more by a poor crop than he saves in the cost of planting. The seed eye will make a more vigorous start if a liberal chunk of starchy nutrition in the form of a potato is attached to it, as this makes them grow much larger and considerably faster than they otherwise would. There are exceptions to this rule, as there are to all of a general character;

and the following is one instance. A North Carolina farmer recently planted six bushels of potato seed with no such starchy nutrition as a fertilizer, and realized about five per cent. more potatoes of a good quality than did the Virginia man to whom I refer in the beginning of this article, who planted a similar amount with an abundance of The end of the rail projects onto the this fertilizer, and realized therefrom a crop of half-rotted small potatoes, which brought a poor price at a local market. I have seen from four to six bushels of cut potatoes planted to an acre, but those who plant uncut potatoes require from seven to nine bushels, according to the size of potato seed used.

This preliminary increased expense of a good crop pays tenfold the extra cost that is involved. At each further step of the work of growing the crop increased outlay is followed by like gratifying result. This is especially true of the farmer who not only has money to spend, but has the enterprise, industry and executive ability required for such work, which is to be done promptly.

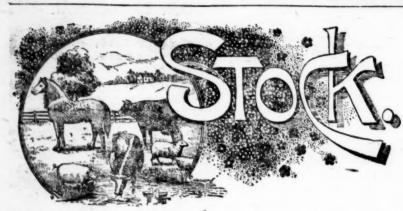
For a crop that involves so large cost for seed and an extra charge for labor only the best soil should be used. The experienced potato grower no longer manures poor land for the purpose of potato growing. He desires a soil made rich by previous manuring, and by plowing under clover or some other of the leguminous renovating crops. If a large quantity of coarse manure is used to fertilize poor land, it will inevitably cause blight of the foliage and rot in the tubers.

The growers of large potatoes now understand the reason and necessity for heavy additions of potash fertilizer for increasing their crops. It is because stable manure is generally deficient in potash that it does harm by making a succulent, unhealthy growth. The development of starch is through the leaves, and these are kept vigorous by plenty of potash, and when these leaves. do their work well the quality of the tuber is greatly improved.

Plenty, but not too much, manure is essential for good potato crops. A drained soil, a clover ley plowed under early in the Spring, and continuous cultivation until the potato tops cover the ground will give the desired condition. If the soil is drained and the potato foliage is large, the crop will not be rotted even in a wet season, unless fresh manure has been applied to it. It the farmer wants to draw out coarse manure in Winter to be plowed under let it be on land intended for the cultivation of corn or other grain, but not for the growth of potatoes.

The potato crop generally pays the careful farmer better than any other. It pays exceedingly large profits about one year in every three, and as well as most other crops in the years intervening. It is a crop that fits well with the system of mixed husbandry that is coming into favor, because it gives employment during a large portion of the year to many farm hands. Of course, no matter how well manured the plant may be, there will be no crop unless increased vigilance is used to destroy the potato-bug larva, and the use of poisons must be prompt, as short delay of a few hours will mean great loss. It is very





Garget and How to Treat It.

grain, and the resulting inflammatory to save a few cents in a month. udder of a milking animal; or by ex- Dairy Maids and Butter Making posure to cold, which has the same result. The treatment is to foment the udder well with hot water, rub it dry, and apply camphorated soap liniment. No preparation of iodine is to be used, tume; no corsets are allowed. as it tends to dry the cow by producing absorption of the glandular tissue of the udder. Warm bran mashes will be useful, and if the milk is thick inject into The tubes should be kept clean by daily ine when used.

Symptoms of Tuberculosis.

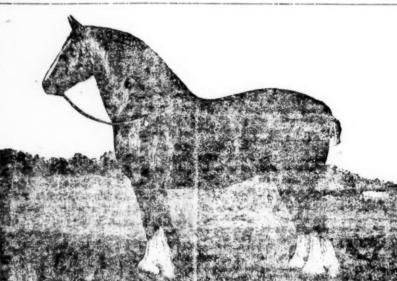
This disease in cattle, which is the

fect will appear in cheese thus salted. Garget is simply inflammation of the The cost of the salt is so small that it is udder, caused mostly by overfeeding with mistaken economy to spoil the product

Abroad.

The management of the great Elbing dairies in West Prussia has adopted for its dairy maids the knickerbocker cos-

maids, distinguished by their caps; the moisture, is preferred for the seed bed, milkmaids wear white caps, the pupils since it is more nearly free from grass white caps with black velvet bands, and and weed seeds than old land. But the teats with a small syringe some the dairy teachers caps with silver lace. clean cultivated land, made very rich solution of carbonate of soda, then, Among the apprentices are many with well-rotted manure, or with fertilafter 10 minutes, milk it out with the daughters of the landed nobility, but izers, will answer. All manure applied dissolved curd. If the udder is too sore all must don the new costume, which is to the seed bed should be free from to milk, milking tubes are to be used. not only very becoming but cleanly and grass seed, and should be applied about comfortable, and saves many disasters. a month before the tobacco seed is washing in boiling water after use, and So carefully are germs avoided in the planted. Still further to destroy weed should be greased with sweet oil or vase- dairies of Denmark that the celebrated seed and to furnish a potassic fertilizer, butter of the country, much of which the bed should be burned. This is done is sent to England, is washed when by building on the spot a fire of brush necessary in water that has been boiled. or wood, letting it burn about an hour The butter is, however, rarely washed, in one place and then drawing the fire same as comsumption in persons, is very but is first worked over by hand by on to another part of the bed. Avoid prevalent among cows. The symptoms girls who are scrupulously clean, and burning when the ground is wet. After of it are a cough, loss of flesh, general afterwards finished by machinery. This the ashes cool all lumps of charcoal are weakness, then discharge from the nose, butter, which is made with the greatest raked off. If a large bed is to be preand a rumbling or a rattling sound when care from milk that is strained through pared it may be broken both ways with the animal breathes. The disease also flannel and afterwards filtered through the colter. For a small bed on new



Carlton Short Legs 2100 (9066).

Black; foaled 1885; bred by Francis Oldfield, Yorkshire, England; imported 1889 and owned by Blair Bros., Aurora, Illinois; sire Conqueror (3042); dam Honesty by Honest Tom (1111); grandam by Sweep (2082).

are different, as diarrhea, drying up of finished, and is artificially colored. It over the surface. Sowing half the seed the milk, general dullness and weakness, lying down often, and loss of flesh. but more or less salt is added when it is The skin is rough and hard, and tight sent as far as England. It is said to on the body. All these appearances are retain its fine quality when shipped such as lead some persons to think the better than any butter known. As an trouble is in the horns, and that the cow incentive to furnish only pure milk, the has the horn distemper, which is a owners of the cows are under contract to wholly imaginary disease. There is no notify the buyers at once if there is any cure for tuberculosis, but the animal sickness in their herd. The milk is then may under good care seem to recover, bought from them and paid for at the and the disease become dormant. The usual price, but it is thrown away. animal then may live several years and even die of old age.

Cost of Cow Feed.

The report of the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture gives the results of some important experiments tried at the State College Agricultural Experiment Station. From these it appears that when the average cost of the food consumed per cow each day was 19.9 cents an increase of 2.5 cents in the cost of their rations produced an increase in the value of the butter product of 3.6, or a net gain of 1.1 cents per cow, amounting to 27.2 cents per day for a herd of 25 cows, or \$72.50 per year. A further increase of 2.7 cents per day in the food, making the total food cost 25.1 cents, gave no further increase in the butter product and was, therefore, fed

Artificial Human Milk.

Artificial human milk has been produced by Dr. Backhaus, of Berlin. Cow's milk is collected with hygienic precautions as to cleanliness and submitted to fermentation by means of rennet. This yields a relatively rich milk is wholly abnormal is shown by milk sugar. The serum is carefully The treatment should be by laxative and sterilized, and on the addition of cream a material is produced closely resembling human milk, which may be varied in composition according to the age or particular requirements of the infant. In the course of his investigation Dr. Backhus ascertained that the city of Berlin consumes with its daily milk three hundredweight of cow dung.

Effect of Impure Salt on Butter. When good butter, packed in good condition, and having no appearance of white specks, is found afterwards to be speckled, the cause is due to impure salt. Some salt contains lime, either in form of gypsum or chloride, and when mixed with butter this in a short time becomes decomposed, forming lime soans with the fat of the butter. These soaps | blood, and to keep it pure, take are insoluble and cannot be washed out of the butter by any after treatment. The longer the butter is kept, the worse this defect becomes, until in time the effect of the salt is to produce a bad flavor in the butter, thus destroying its quality as well as its appearance. Only the very best of salt should be used in

affects the bowels, when the symptoms clean gravel, is white in color when

Cause and Cure of Bloody Milk.

This disease is due either to derangement of the action of the liver, or in some cows is the result of abnormal action of the milk glands. Some cows suffer from it in consequence of overfeeding, by which an inflammatory condition of the udder is produced, thus exciting the action of the milk glands. which, on account of the udder being overcharged with blood, secrete some of this blood, which mixes with the milk. This blood would otherwise be milk, for milk is a direct product of the blood, and if the udder were in a normal condition the blood would be changed into milk by the healthful action of the glands. Sometimes the liver is so disordered by overfeeding of rich food that the blood is not sufficiently purified. and in this case the impurity of the blood escapes through the milk, instead of, as at other times, through the kidneys, when the disease would appear as red water. At times this fault in the secretory function is constitutional, and a heifer may always give bloody milk, and may continue to do so, thus being useless in the dairy. That this kind of milk serum containing albumen and the fact that calves will not drink it, cooling medicine, such as epsom salts given in half-pound doses daily for a few days, after which the system will probably be relieved of the undue

> milk be all right. Farmers in Mexico use oxen of one color in the morning and of another with the hoe. On sandy soils, the color in the afternoon. They have no elevated bed is sufficient. The distance reason for doing so beyond the fact that at which plants should be set varies their forefathers did it, and they con-

strain on the secretory organs and the

Feed

The nerves upon pure blood, and they will be your faithful servants and not tyrannical masters; you will not be nervous, but strong, cheerful and happy. To have pure

Hood's Sarsaparilla The Only True Blood Purifier.

butter or cheese making, for the same de Hood's Pills the after-dimer pill and

TOBACCO CULTURE.

Some Plain Directions as to Planting, Soil and Culture.

A Florida subscriber, who thinks, and rightly, that the Cuban war will result in raising the price of fine taboccos, making it good business to go into raising the same in his section, writes to us for directions. The following, taken largely from the Bulletins of the Agricultural Department of the United States and of the various Experiment Stations, sets forth the best modern

PREPARATION OF SEED BED.

Tobacco seeds are planted in hot beds, cold frames, or open-air beds, according to the time when sown and the climate of each locality. The young plants are sensitive to cold, and hence in the seed bed usually require the protection of brush, cloth, or glass. Newly cleared There are different grades of dairy land, well drained, but not deficient in into the ground till the bed is divided frame about 20 inches high on the devices.

SOWING THE SEED.

Different amounts of seed are recommended by various authorities. The Alabama College recommends one tablespoonful for every 100 square yards of seed bed. A good stand means about 1,000 plants per square yard. A later sowing will guard against the calamities which so frequently destroy the young plants. Avoid seeding too thick or the plants will be dwarfed. The seed is mixed with ashes, or other light-colored substance, and usually sown broadcast in one direction and then cross-sowing the remainder will secure an even distribution of seed

the soil with a light brush, by tramping with the feet, or by rolling. brush, placed on the bed after the plants are up, serves to protect from frost and to preserve the moisture in the soil. The bed must be well drained, and all drains should be so arranged that no water can flow over any of the seeded surface, since the drift would cover the seed too deeply.

DATE OF SEEDING.

The date of seeding varies with the latitude. The aim is to sow as early as possible without subjecting the plants to excessive cold. Late sowings suffer most from insect ravages. In Florida the seed may be sown as early as January 1. In Virginia, the middle of February is an early date for sowing. In Colorado seeding about April 1 in hot beds was successful.

TREATMENT OF YOUNG PLANTS.

The seed bed should be located near water supply, as it is necessary, by frequent waterings, to keep the plants growing rapidly. When the leaves are as large as a quarter of a dollar the cover of the frame is removed, or it may be removed sooner if the seed has been sown late and the weather is warm. Applications of dilute liquid manure will hasten the growth, or other manures may be applied when the leaves of the plants are dry. If glass has been used as a covering of the seed bed, it is specially important that the plants should be gradually hardened before transplanting.

PREPARATION OF THE FIELD. Prepare the land, as for a garden, by several plowings and harrowings. Lay off the rows about three and a half feet apart, applying the fertilizer in the drill, and with turn-plow throw up beds above the fertilizer. On heavy soils, hills about three feet apart are formed with the variety grown, with the clude it must be the right thing to do. character of the soil, and with the climate. At greater distances than indicated above, tobacco increases in size and coarseness. When more crowded, the size and weight of tobacco are decreased, while silkiness and closeness of texture are gained. The Colorado Station recommends three feet by two Peanuts, hand-picked, good, per

TRANSPLANTING.

A tobacco plant should have leaves at least as large as a silver dollar before it is set in the field. The proper time for transplanting is when the largest for transplanting is when the largest leaves are about two and a half inches wide. If possible, choose showery leaves are about two and a half inches wide. If possible, choose showery leaves are about two and a half inches wide. If possible, choose showery leaves to day. Strictly fancy freshmarket for eggs to-day. Strictly fancy freshmarket, but even strength.

by three feet for the larger kinds.

plants at regular intervals and another following sets the plants in a hole made by a sharpened stick, pressing the earth firmly about the roots.

The plant bed must be thoroughly wet before the plants are drawn. The season for transplanting varies with the latitude, from April to June.

CULTIVATION.

As soon as the plants are firmly rooted the earth near the hill is cultivated with a hoe. During the season the plow may be used in several cultivations, but after the tobacco plants have attained considerable size only hoe cultivation is practicable.

TOPPING, PRIMING, AND SPROUTING. As soon as the buttons, which would develop into blossoms, appear topping is in order. This consists in pinching

The smaller number of leaves gives a heavier, stronger grade of tobacco. After topping, sprouts or suckers put out from the axis of every leaf. To break these off and to pick off the worms, which at that season are plentiful, the laborers must go over the crop at least once every 10 days. at least once every 10 days.

MANURING.

In the Connecticut State Report for 1884, the following statements occur: "It would be going too far to assert that the use of the chlorides (muriates) of ground an old ax may be used, cutting fish or slaughter-house fertilizers must invariably produce tobacco of inferior by the ax furrows into sections about six quality. The tobacco grower will, how-inches square. In this way all roots ever, do well to avoid the use of the are cut into pieces about six inches long. above-named fertilizers, which experience The soil is then fined with mattock or in all countries agrees in indicating to be as a rule likely to injure the burning quality of the leaf." At the Kentucky Station nitrate of soda gave a little larger yield of tobacco than did cotton-seed meal or sulphate of ammonia. The Kentucky Bulletin also states, as a result of experiments on the experiment farm, that 160 pounds of the nitrate of soda per acre or 340 pounds of cotton-seed meal furnished sufficient nitrogen for the tobacco crop. The conclusion was also reached that more than rake, and all roots are taken from the be as a rule likely to injure the burning bed and manure worked in. In all of this preparation the subsoil should not Station nitrate of soda gave a little be brought to the surface. For an open- larger yield of tobacco than did cottonair bed or cold frame, boards should be seed meal or sulphate of ammonia. placed around the bed, making the The Kentucky Bulletin also states, as a north side and 10 inches on the south ment farm, that 160 pounds of the side. A covering of thin cloth is then nitrate of soda per acre or 340 pounds put on and held in place by various of cotton-seed meal furnished sufficient experiments every fertilizer used, nitrate of soda, acid phosphate, and sulphate of potash, and every combination but

THE MARKETS.

Produce.

New York, Nov. 27.—Butter—Fancy State dairy is rather firm. There is a good demand for fancy and choice fresh creamery butter, and with strong advices from the West prices became firmer. Choice June creamery is steady, but other grades are urged for sale. Initation creamery sells well at steady prices. Western factory is quiet. We quote: State dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh,

Beans and Peas—There is a fair demand for marrows, and prices are quite steady. Pea beans are quiet, and mediums are steady. Red kidneys are not active. White kidneys are dull. Green peas are dull. We quote:

 Green peas are dull.
 We quote:

 Beans, marrow, choice, new.
 a1 40

 Beans, pea, choice, new.
 \$1 40 a 1 45

 Beans, medium, choice, new.
 \$1 40 a 1 45

 Beans, red kidney, choice, new.
 1 30 a 1 324

 Beans, white kidney, choice, new.
 a 1 80

 Beans, black turtle soup, new.
 1 60 a 1 65

 Beans, yellow eye, new.
 1 45 a 1 50

 Beans, lima, California, new.
 1 90 a 1 95

 Green peas, barrels.
 a 85

 Green peas, bargs.
 a 80

 Green peas, Soctch, bags.
 a 80

 Cheese, While, not much trade weed down

State factory, September make, large, colored, fancy, per pound... State factory, part skims, ordinary, per pound..... State factory, tull skims, per pound. 24a 3 Dried Fruits and Nuts-With an improved demand for evaporated apples for both the home and export trade, prices have advanced and are quite firm. Sun-dried apples are quiet. Cherries are also quiet. Raspberries are sarce and firm. Blackberries are quiet. There is a good demand for California prunes and apricots. Peanuts are steady. There is not much demand for chestnuts. Hickort nuts are dull. We quote:

Apples, evaporated, new, choice. per pound.
Apples, evaporated, new, prime, per pound.
Apples, evaporated, new, common, per pound.
Apples, sun-dried, sliced, new, per pound. 31 Apples, new. chopped, per pound ... Apples, cores and skins, new, per pound.... Raspberries, sun-dried, new, per Huckleberries, new, per pound.... Peaches, Georgia, sun-dried, peeled, Peanuts, Spanish, shelled, per pound Chestnuts, Northern, per 60 pound Chestnuts, Southern, per 60 pound

weather; but by watering after transplanting, tobacco plants may be set out in dry weather. One man drops the plants at regular intervals and set the plants at regular intervals. dozen
Pennsylvania, fresh-gathered,
choice, per dozen
Western, fresh-gathered, choice,
per dozen.
Western, fresh-gathered, fair to
prime, per dozen.
Western, refrigerator, choice, per
dozen.
Western, refrigerator, prime, per
dozen. 24 g 25 17 a 18 dozen..... Western, refrigerator, poor, per Apples, Winesap, per barrel \$2 25 a\$3 00 Apples, King, per double-head bar-rel..... to remain as a protection to the other leaves.

The number of leaves left after topping and priming varies from 8 to 13, according to the class of tobacco. The smaller number of leaves gives a heavier, stronger grade of tobacco.

Poultry and Game—Live geese and ducks are in liberal supply, and prices are easy. There is a fair demand for live chickens and fowls, and prices are rather firm. Live turkeys are scarce and firm. In the market for dressed poultry the

clusion was also reached that more than 160 pounds of either sulphate or nitrate of potash would increase the yield. The muriate gave the larger crop. No test was made as to the effect of the various potash salts on the burning quality of tobacco. In this series of DRESSED POULTRY.
Chickens State and Pennsylvania,

of soda, acid phosphate, and sulphate of potash, and every combination but one, afforded considerable net profit. The highest net profit resulted from the use of a complete fertilizer, and was nearly equaled by the profit on a plat fertilized with sulphate of potash and nitrate of soda.

THE MARKETS.

Chickens State and Pennsylvania, dry-picked, per pound. Chickens, Western, dry-picked, fair to good, per pound. Chickens Western, iced, scalded, choice, per pound. Chickens, Western, iced, scalded, fair to good, per pound. Chickens, Western, iced, scalded, fair to good, per pound. Fowls, State and Pennsylvania, dry-picked per pound. Fowls, State and Pennsylvania, dry-picked, per pound. Fowls, Western, dry-picked, per pound. Fowls, State and Pennsylvania, dry-picked per pound. pound.
Fowls, Western, iced, dry-picked, choice, per pound.
Fowls, Western, iced, scalded, choice, per pound.
Fowls, Western, fair to good, per pound. Turkeys, Maryland, dry-picked, 12 a 124 choice, per pound.
Turkeys, Western, dry-picked,
choice, per pound.
Turkeys, iced, dry-picked, good, 11 a 114 per pound.... Turkeys, iced, scalded, choice, per 10 a 13 12 a 13

Vegetables-The market

Cauliflower, poor to prime, per barrel.

Onions, Eastern, white, per barrel.

Onions, Eastern, red, per barrel.

Celery, Western, large, choice, per dozen stalks

Celery, Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks

String beans, Virginia, per half-barrel basket

50 a 1 00 fancy, per pound.

Honey, State, white, clover, in comb, fair to good, per pound.

Honey, State, buckwheat, per pound.

pound
Honey, State extracted, per pound.
Honey, California, extracted, per
pound
Maple sugar, new, per pound.
Maple sirup, per gallon. Wool. Boston, Nov. 25.—The wool market shows very little change. The demand is very slow and not a large business is reported. Manufacturers appear indifferent buyers, and many are claiming to be waiting for further developments from foreign markets before purchasing. Values are steadily maintained in spite of the quiet trade.

quiet trade.

For Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces we note For Unio and Pennsylvania fleeces we note a very quiet demand. Of these wools XX appears to be having the best inquiry, with some demand noted for No. 1, though amounting to very little in actual sales. Values are quite firm.

For Michigan wools the demand is also quiet and unsatisfactory to the seller, some buyers

and unsatisfactory to the seller, some buyers claiming a weakening in spots. For X I're is about the market for the wool to cost 36c clean. For combing wools there is a quiet call, with unwashed meeting with most of the demand. Delaines are also quiet and unchanged in value. For Texas wools the inquiry has been very slight and unimportant, mostly for Spring wools, Fall being neglected. Prices are, however, fairly steady. wools, fairly steady.
Oregon wools are quiet and without feature.
The tone is hardly as strong upon these wools
but the offerings are smaller and less desirable.
For California wools we note a quiet call
with but little business resulting. Prices are

Territory wools are in steady demand and firmly held. Very few of the sales are at extreme quotations.
We quote the selling prices of the market for leading descriptions, as follows:

leading descriptions, as follows:

Ohio and Pennsylvania No. 1 fleeco....
Ohio and Pennsylvania XX.
Ohio and Pennsylvania XX.
Ohio and Pennsylvania XX.
Michigan No. 1.
Combing No. 1.
Combing No. 1.
Combing No. 1.
Kentucky and Ind. 4-blood combing...
Kentucky and Ind. 4-blood combing...
Missouri 4-blood combing...
Missouri 4-blood combing...
Delaine, Ohio fine...
Delaine, Michigan fine
Montana fine
Montana medium.
Wyoming fine...
Wyoming fine...
Wyoming medium
Kansas and Nebraska fine.
Kansas and Nebraska fine.
Kansas and Nebraska fine. Georgia... Texas spring medium, 12 mos..... Kentucky 4-blood clothing..... Kentucky 1-blood clothing Kentucky 1-blood clothing Unwashed fine Ohio and Michigan Unmerchantable Ohio Unmerchantable Michigan Lambs super pulled Montevideo
Australian, Port Philip.
Adelaide.
New Zealand clothing.
cross-bred fine

Prices are firm on the basis of figures established by recent sales, but it has not been possible for seliers to realize any improvement on any class of wools. Opinions to the future of the market are generally fairly confident, although tempered by uncertainty as to the course of values at the approaching London auctions. Dealers generally expect that the sales which open on the 25th inst., will show some reaction from recent prices; but unless the decline should be a very considerable one, it is not expected to influence any weakness here, as prices in domestic markets since the September auctions have been decidedly below a parity with London. Many buyers, however, are naturally induced to pursue a more conservative policy while waiting the actual outcome of the London auctions.

The receipts during the past week comprise 8.251 bags domestic and 3,071 bags foreign, against 5,875 bags domestic and 87 bags foreign for the corresponding week in 1894.

Receipts since January 1 comprise 515,047 bags domestic and 87,76 bags foreign for the corresponding time last year, a decrease of 28,323 bags domestic and an increase of 178,068 bags foreign.

Grain.

New York, Nov.29.—Wheat—No. 2 red, store and elevator, 674; affoat, 69; No. 1 Northern, 66 delivered; No. 1 hard, 674 delivered. Options opened stronger and active, selling upon good covering and steady cables, reacted a little but later recovered and closed firm at saje, net advance.No; 2 red, January, 65406, closed 68; February closed 674; March, 67408, closed 68; May, 664074, closed 674; July, 674074, closed 674; July, 674074, closed 674; July, 674074, closed 674; December, 644054, closed 654

67 4; July, 67a674, closed 674; December, 644a654, closed 65.

Corn-No. 2, 354elevator, 364 delivered; steam or mixed, 37 delivered, Options opened firm, and ruled generally firm but quiet, supported by corn closing steady. January, 34a344, closed 34; May, 354a554, closed 35; November closed 354; December closed 344.

Outs-Receipts, spot quiet. No. 2, 224a23; No. 2 delivered 234a24; No. 3, 22; No. 2 white, 24; November white, 23; track, white, 24a27. Options inactive throughout the session, closing dull but steady. January closed 23; February, 23a24, closed 24; May closed 25; November closed 23; December, 22a23, closed 23.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—The following shows the

Chicago, Nov. 29,-The following shows the Open. High. Low. Close. December 174 May 201 PORK--

January....... 4.42 4.45 4.42 4.42 May...... 4.67 4.70 4.65b 4.65b Cotton.

New York Nov. 29—The trading in cotton to-day started at a decline of five points, cables being unsatisfactory and speculation on the part of outsiders the smallest seen in this market for many days. Notwithstanding the fact that interior receipts looked like 1:0000 bales, against 22,600 last year, and the report from the South of small spot offerings, the local traders were inclined to sell. In the afternoon from the South of small spot offerings, the local tradiers were inclined to sell. In the afternoon they hammered the active months vigorously. The market showed some resistance on the basis of covering by cautious shorts with Houston receipts, estimated from 7,000 to 8,000 to morrow and New Orleans estimated for tomorrow at 13 600 to 15000. The market was a narrow one, working within a range of 10 to a dozen points, and closing 2a3 points above the lowest figures; steady.

The following shows range of prices:

Op'g, High, Low,
December.... 8.45 8.45 8.35
January... 8.45 8.48 8.37
February 8.45 8.48 8.37
March... 8.45 8.58 8.46 Live Stock.

New York, Nov. 29—Beeves—Native steers, poor to prime, 3.75a4.50; oxen, 2.50a.50; bulls, 2.30a2.75; dry cows, 1.22\(\text{a}\)2.85. European cables quote American steers at 9a10; dressed weight; refrigerator, 8).

Calves—Firm. Veals, poor to prime, 5a8; Veals, poor to prime, 5a8;

refrigerator. 8).
Calves—Firm.
Calves—Firm.
Calves—Firm.
Calves—Firm.
Sheep and Lambs—Quiet, but generally steady. Sheep, poor to prime, 2.00a3 66; lambs, common to choice, 2 60a4 55.
Hogs—Steady at 4 00a4 25.
Chicago, Nov. 29.—As beef had to give way to poultry this week, the cattle supply proved ample, shippers and dressed beef firms being moderate buyers of common to choice native steers at 3.10a4 85, with sales chiefly at 3.75a4.50.
A few choice Christmas cattle were received, and sales were made of 102 head, that averaged 1,361a1.730, at 5 15a5 30. The bulk of the cows sold at 2 00a2.90, while fat cows sold at 3.00a 3.0, and occasionally at 3.75a4 00. Bulls sold at 1.80 a3.60, and calves at 3 50a6.00.
Sheep—Inferior to choice sheep sold at 1.35a 3.50, the bulk selling at 2 00a3.00, with heavy and really choice flocks offered. Western sold at 2.00a3 20, and lambs found buyers at 4.50. Exporters are not doing much, and there is very little inquiry for big ewes. Feeders sold fairly at 2 40a.280.
Hogs—The provision market was oppressed by the usual incubus of heavy hog receipts, and the packers were the sellers. Prices at the close, compared with Wednesday's final quotations, show lard from 2 to 5 lower, ribs 24c lower, and pork unchanged.

wer, and pork unchanged Kansas Horticultural Society.

The 29th Annual Meeting of the Kansa State Horticultural Society will be held at Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kans., Dec. 10-12, 1895. W. H. Barnes, Acting Secretary.

A Black Fox Wanted. I want a good specimen of the black

fox, alive. If anyone should trap a fox variously known as black, silver-gray, or timber-gray, I would be glad to be

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CONSUMPTION

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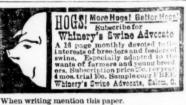
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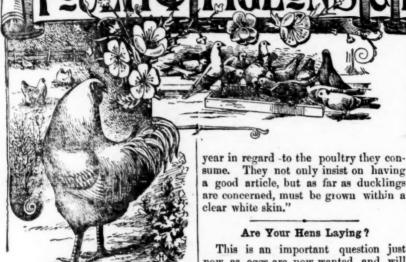
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Crossing Ducks.

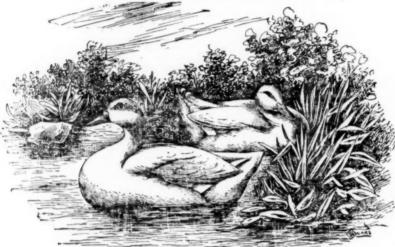
Mr. James Rankin, South Easton, Mass., who raises thousands of ducklings for the Boston market, gives the Rouens, Pekins, Cayugas and Aylesburys. He says:

I had about made up my mind be-

year in regard -to the poultry they consume. They not only insist on having a good article, but as far as ducklings are concerned, must be grown within a

Are Your Hens Laying?

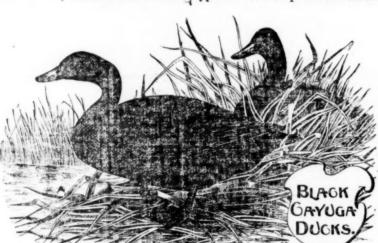
now, as eggs are now wanted and will continue to be wanted at increasing prices for the next four months. If the hens are not laying, what is the cause? The pullets are now old enough, and the old hens are now through the moult. There must be some cause. It cannot following as his experience in crossing be the weather, as that is mild enough here in the South. The probability is that the cause is the too fat condition of the fowls. The grain and seed crops fore the trial that the best bird would have been ripening one after another be a cross between the Aylesbury and for the past four months. There has Pekin, and as I had two fine imported been an abundance of insect food, and Aylesbury drakes, I selected a dozen of wild berries and green food of all kinds my largest Pekin ducks for the cross, have not been far to seek since Spring. and confined them for the season, giving | All these causes, even if little or nothing them the best of feed and care. So con- has been actualty fed to the fowls, have fident was I of the good results of the conduced to fatten them. A fat hen is



cross that every egg those birds pro- | never a good layer. She may drop an filled with Pekin eggs.

"Those eggs hatched remarkably well, than one per cent., but when a duckling did die I found it was sure to have a flesh-colored bill. As the birds grew I noticed that the crosses did not hold while every runt or scrub in the flock ity of the flesh, I at different times sent | type will never be produced from strains

duced was carefully treasured and regu- egg now and again, but she will not be larly placed in the machine every seven a regular day-by-day layer. The laydays, the balance of the trays being | ing hen is an active, well-nourished hen, but not a fat one. If your hens are in this fat state, before you can expect eggs nearly every egg producing a strong, you must get them rid of the superfluous healthy duckling, so that I had during | fat, but not make the hens poor. To atthat season quite a sprinkling of flesh- tain this end, stop feeding fattening food. colored bills among my flock of Pekins. Corn is one of the best foods for pro-The mortality was very small, not more | ducing fat. It ought only to be fed in Winter. Give oats, wheat, and barley, mixed, and do not give too much. Compel the hens to exercise themselves in order to supplement the food fed to their own, but were perceptibly smaller, them, and in this way reduce the fat. Another cause may be cold, damp roostalways wore a light-colored bill. Visit- ing places. The nights are now cold, ever harvested in that locality. The railroad directors give the men small 8. A glucoside for ors marked the difference and inquired and the hens should have warm, dry hops had flowered and seeded almost to grants of land, and this year they have they were of the same age. I always quarters, free from drafts, or they will perfection, with nothing like mould began marketing the Pekins first and not lay regularly. See to it that the the crosses last, as I found they required hen houses are repaired and made wind more time to mature. The difference and water tight. A frequent cause of in weight was in favor of the Pekins- non-laying is the keeping of hens that fully one pound to the pair. My pick- have been in-bred until they have lost ers complained bitterly of the crosses, as their natural vigor of constitution. The the skin had the habit of coming away influence of selection and the breeding with the feathers, materially lengthening of egg-producing breeds from the best that process and cutting down their re- strains is as great among poultry as ceipts. Wishing to ascertain the qual- among other live-stock. A good laying



in boxes of the dressed birds by them- | whose distinctive feature is feeding for difference in quality to note it. The reply was that one was just as good as he other, but they preferred the Pekins because they were larger. The result of that experiment was a loss to me of over 850, as I sold over 200 pairs of the

"In my trial of Rouens I used purebred birds, and though the Rouens ran as heavy as the Pekins when mature, yet they were not more than threefourths as large when nine weeks old, and it required 12 weeks to make them as large as the Pekins at nine weeks. Besides, I found them more delicate to rear, and when confined in large numbers they cannot rough it with the Pekins. The color of the skin was against them, and as I had but few I mixed them in with Pekins, and nothing was said, though my dealers told me plainly that had they been in large quantity they would have been obliged to cut me two cents per pound.

"I was best pleased with the cross obtained from Cayuga drake with Pekin ducks. It made a fine, plump bird, matured as early as the Pekins, was as large, and the only drawback was the color of the skin, which was worse than either of the other breeds.

"The fact is, the public at large is becoming nore and more fastidious every

selves, interviewed dealers on the sub- the pot. This consideration involves the ject, requesting them to inform their acquirement of knowledge of the differcustomers of the fact, and if there was a ent breeds and their characteristics and the selection from amongst the breed selected of those birds which have the laying propensity most fully developed. If you have got a strain of fowls of this type, it will be useless to expect a large production of eggs. The remedy will be to make a change. Buy now a purebred male bird of some good laving strain and breed some of the best laying hens you have to him. This will improve the flock next year, and the same course can then again be repeated by procuring another pure-bred male of no kin to your improved hens. In this way, and with care in feeding, a good laying strain of fowls can be had. It will pay to get this. Eggs are always in demand, and when cheapest cost least to produce.

> A hen is a profit until she is three years old: after that, the number of eggs usually decreases, and she should not be kept longer unless she is a worldbeater and perfectly healthy.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10th and 25th. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Winter Layers.

Defects increase with age, and it is best to dispose of all objectionable members of the flock early in the season. Do not keep any chickens that appear stunted; they always degrade the appearance of a flock, and when once a fowl has been stunted it is not fit for breeding purposes, and in fact is not worth the keeping. Disease, or a ten- throat and lungs, dency to disease, is hereditary.

Discard all hens that show a tendency to lay on fat, and retain those that under proper feeding will convert the food into eggs instead of fat. If part of the flock convert the food into fat instead of eggs, the profit the layers might give is eaten up by the drones. No fowl should be add to the profit of the flock.

Much care should be observed in electing layers for breeding purposes every year, and in a short time the entire flock will consist of nothing but layers.

A good layer has a small head, a long neck and back, and a wedged-shaped body. The eyes are bright and the comb and wattles are of a bright red. She is energetic and active, starting at every sound or motion with an elastic spring.

A good layer usually lays eggs that will hatch well; the very fact that she is a good layer shows that she is in a healthy condition, the consequence being that the greater number of eggs will be fertile and the chicks strong and vigorous.

The Leghorn Fowls.

This breed of fowls is one of the best, if not the best, for laying eggs, but they are not useful as brooders, as they rarely set. The hens have been known to lay as many as 2,000 eggs in 10 years, but it is rarely they have a chance to do as well as that. They are not good table flesh. The Plymouth Rock is thought by many persons to be the most profitable fowl, as it lays freely, especially in for the cocks and six pounds for the lated sugar sirup should be used. hens. There are white, black, and brown breeds of the Leghorns.

Hops in Central New York.

While this year's crop of hops in central New York is somewhat below the usual standard in quantity, being, as well as can be estimated by boxes, from prehension had been felt that the unusual dryness of the Summer would the air the necessary moisture. prevent the hops from properly maturing. This fear proved to be unfounded, however, for with the exception of those of a few growers, who began about them, and lice were scarcely seen in any of the yards.

One fact which demonstrates the superior quality of this year's crop is that one handles the hops for a few minutes the hands become literally covered with dust and gum. Many pickers complained that they could not pick nearly as rapidly as heretofore on that account. Thousands of tramps were engaged as pickers this season. Although occasional arrests were made for disorderly conduct, as a rule they proved very good help.

A pile of hops cured by an experienced dryer is a sight worth seeing. Being picked very clean they look in the sunlight like ingots of pure gold. If the hops are allowed to lie in a welllighted storeroom, they fade and lose their strength; therefore the grower keeps them as much in the dark as possible until they are baled.

James F. Clark, of Otsego County, who is probably the largest grower of hops in the United States, cultivated 120 acres this season, and estimated his crop at something over 200,000 pounds of the cured product-500 boxes less than last year, but far superior in quality.

Telling Fortunes with Apples.

There are three fortunes to be told with an apple. Peel the fruit without breaking the skin, and, holding the long spiral skin daintily by the end, swing it three times around the head, and let it fall to the ground; whatever letter the skin then forms, is the initial of the sweetheart or friend who loves you best. Then, before eating your apple, have some one "name it," as they say, and after you have saved all the seeds, begin to count them, thus:

One I love; two I love; three I love I

say; Four I love with all my heart And five, I cast away. Six, she loves; seven, he loves; eight, both love.

Nine, he comes; ten, he tarries. Eleven, he courts, and twelve, he marries.

A more amusing fortune is that of placing a fresh apple-seed on each eyelid, and naming each. The one which remains there longest is the truest and best. A famous custom consists of pouring a very little molten lead into a tub of cold water; there follows a splashing and hissing as the lead cools suddenly, and the shape of the lead reveals the future. Just as in all oracles, ever since the days of Delphi, and Diana of the Ephesians, the scientific work lies in reading the doubtful forecasts aright.-St. Nicholas.

THE APIARY.

Hummings.

A few colonies will do well where many could not prosper.

When making artificial swarms, the ueens and drones should be raised from he best colonies. Roses do not secrete honey in their

flowers. Bees visit them to secure the

pollen, which is very abundant. Public speakers should frequently use honey. The formic acid which it contains cures affections of the mouth,

In preparing bees for Winter, the best plan is to leave the combs as the bees arrange them. They like to have empty cells in the center of the broodnest to cluster in.

Honey should be stored in dry rooms. It will gather moisture and even mould in a damp cellar; but if properly sealed retained that does not in some manner and kept cool and dry, it will keep for years.

> Buckwheat honey is that made last and is the darkest. Though strong in flavor, it is preferred by some to that more delicately flavored. But as buckwheat honey does not sell well it is usually left for the bees to eat during the Winter.

> Those who make a study of insect life tell us that bees are not without enemies. Wasps, while useful in some respects, steal honey and harass the bees constantly. Sparrows and the blue titmouse eat bees. It is said that sparrows eat only the drones.

An attempt is to be made to introduce into the United States the giant bees of India. These bees build immense combs in the forests; their tongues are longer than those of other bees, and they are thus enabled to get honey from many flowers which are inaccessible to the ommon bee. As the drones are no larger than ordinary bees, it is thought they will readily breed with the races now domesticated here.

Many have an idea that while only the best honey must go to the market, fowls, being small, and having dry, hard that of even the poorest quality is good enough for food for the bees. A common Winter danger to bees is dysentery, which is usually caused by a cold hive the Winter, is a good mother to her or improper food. The best Winter chicks, as well as having excellent meat; food for bees is pure white honey. If it weighs, when full grown, eight pounds artifical food is necessary, pure granu-

A Russian bee-keeper has been making some very interesting experiments to determine how bees obtain the moisture they need during the Winter. Honey, as is well known, readily absorbs moisture. At a temperature of 76°, three grains of uncapped honey will absorb fully their own weight of water in 70 to 75 per cent. of last season's, in 24 hours. During the Winter, the bees quality it is unquestionable. Much ap- uncap honey in advance of their needs and the uncapped honey absorbs from

Bees on a Railroad.

In Switzerland, on the lines of some railroads, the men who work on the picking too early, no such hops were roads are allowed to keep bees. The or determined by, the genesis of anything. given the men pamphlets with instructions how best to care for the bees. The men have been so successful that does not interfere with their work on the railroad, and they are more contented, the authorities say, because of this played. 7. Light woolen fabrics. interest and the return it makes in money.

Laying Down Trees in the Winter.

It has been suggested that young fruit trees should be trained with the roots on the two sides only, so that by bearing on the trees they migh be laid down on one side and covered in the Winter for protection. But this plan has not yet been found practical, for the reason that the tree needs all its roots, and the continual cutting away of half the roots must so weaken it as to make it unprofitable. The suggestion has never been carried into practice yet, and it is not probable it will ever be, on this account and other reasons equally unfavorable.



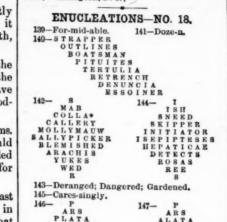
Faultless Quaker Dish Washer.

THE AMERICAN FARMER pays considerable attention to household affairs, and we know that our ladies are nearly, if not quite, as much interested in agricultural matters as our male readers, and we feel confident that by suggesting the use of a humane device for the ladies that our farmers will not object; because farmers love their wives, you know. The Faultless Quaker Dish Washer is de signed to lessen the labors of the housewife and to make easy that dreaded job, dish washing, which occurs with the regularity of

time-piece three times a day. By the use of the Faultless Quaker scalded nands are not known. It brings dish washing within the pale of a pleasurable duty, whereas by the old method it is the drudgery of the kitchen.

The Faultless Quaker is as represented, as we very well know from actual investigation. and the Quaker Novelty Co., its manufactur ers, of Salem, Ohio, stand ready to give information through their illustrated pamphlets and testimonials to any who may apply. They offer splendid inducements to If you are interested write at once. It may result in your engaging in a lucrative bus ness. When you write say we told you to.

Address letters for this department: "Puzzle Editor," American Farmer, 1729 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.]



See COLLUM. Authors of word-forms: Lord Baltimore and rimrose, J. E. W., Rex Ford, Dan D. Lyon (2).

ENIGMANIACS.

Primrose, Pearlie Glen, Malenco, Ben Trovato, G. Race, Alumnus, Folga, Mazy Masker, E. Lucy Date, Harry, Serpeggiando, Jos. D. Somers, Nyas, Orlando, A. F. Armer, Pearl, T. O'Boggan, Lillian Locke, Janus, Arty Fishel, 2 E. Z., Guidon, Beech Nut, N. E. Body, Carl, Haidee, Ellsworth, Presto, Solon, Pansy, Ingleside, Rodger, Cinders, Nedmae, Holly, Dan Knight, Locust, Frantz, Cecil, Caro, L. M. N., A. L. Vin, N. E. Moore, Lucile, Swamp Angel, Esperance, K. T. Did, Damon, Mesa, Annette, X. L. C. R., F. L. Smithe, Jo King. Total, 54.

1. Not won. 2. Jos. D. Somers. 3. Orlando. 4. G. Race. 5. Janus.

ENIGMANIA-NO. 20.

NO. 159-TRANSPOSITION. At Woodlawn Springs the Summer air Thrills sweetly while the robin sings; The forest breathes a welcome fair At Woodlawn Springs.

We catch a glimpse of fleeting wings, Above, around us everywhere, And far and wide the woodland rings.

The flowers ONE a perfume rare; The oak a grateful shadow flings;

And little time is Two to Care At Woodlawn Springs -SWAMP ANGEL, Rock Falls, Ill.

NO. 160-2-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2. The panda. 3. Amazed. Any one of several metameric forms of the same substance. 5. An aquatic European plant with bayonet-shaped leaves. 6. A table on which hazard is played. 7. Important ores of iron. 8. Conducts. 9. Dresses. Pipe-connections changing directions at right-angle. (Century.) 11. A letter.

1. A letter. 2. Anything that fatigues.
3. The teasel.* 4. Elementary substances found combined in the minerals menaccanite, rutite, sphene, etc. 5. A town of Spain, in Catalonia. 6. A table on which hazard is played. 7. Pertaining to, concerned with, nd in the bark of the lila 9. A white crystalline resinous substance extracted from gutta-percha by the action of alcohol or ether. 10. Alone. 11. A letter.

1. A letter. 2. Babylonian measures of capacity. (Century.) 3. Minerals occurring last year they sold 3,500 pounds of in white rounded crystalline masses. 4. Any honey. The care of the hives and bees one of numerous species of bright-colored song birds, 5. A Linnean genus of free-flowering composite plants, mostly from South Africa. 6. A table on which hazard is places. (Century.) 9. A genus of shrubs in-cluding gooseberries and currants of many kinds. 10. As.* 11. A letter.

-EUGENE, Cleveland, O.

NO. 163-NUMERICAL. A brisk and lively girl was she, As 1 to 5, with 9, could be. Upon the 5 to 9 she stands, With boatline in her trembling hands,

For she had 3 to 6, 9, 8 The youth who was her boating mate. For had he not with scorn maligned The WHOLE, a dish on which they dined, Knowing that she, the same had made, The which uncommon skill displayed? She never would, while she was living, Condone his crime, and be forgiving.

But her relentless vows miscarried; E're the month ended, they were married -MAUDE, St. Joseph, Mo. NOS. 164-6-SQUARES.

1. Small instruments of ivory used in playing upon the lyre. 2. A town of Spain. 3 To grip. 4. Carditia. (Dungl.) 5. An instructor. 6. Moves against. 7. To sprinkle. 1. A device. 2. A genus of endogenous plants found in tropical America. 3. The power of taking a thing before it is offered. 4. American Congressman; 1828-1890. 5. Terminable. 6. Bandages improperly compared to a star. (Dungl.) 7. Deaf.

1. A fox of north Africa. 2. One who cultivates any study or art. 3. A fee paid for goods sold in a hall. 4. Rich kinds of satin made in India. 5. Mixtures of eggs and cream. (Nuttall.) 6. A genus of myrtaeous plants. 7. One of the Shetland islands. —X. L. C. R., Lyons, N. Y.

NO. 167-DECAPITATION.

My life is one of tiresome toil,-A digger in a graveyard; In TOTAL's blast or Summer's broil My life is one of tiresome toil; The while I FINE in native soil I ever have to slave hard. My life is one of tiresome toil,-A digger in a graveyard! -PRIMROSE, Baltimore, Md.

NO. 168-ICOSAHEDRON.

1. Split pulse. 2. A fine cotton cloth of India. 3. Village, Walker Co., Ala. (R. & McN.) 4. To pour off gently, as liquor. 5. A shrub of the holly family. 6. The lowest groups of animals in which no nervous system has been observed. 7. The unfortunate heroine in the play "The Maid's Tragedy. The Gold-finch. 9. German author; "The Maid's Tragedy." 1832. (Web.) 10. To chant. 11. Whip-lashes. 12. Looked with eyes wide open. 13. A pace. -Miss Fir, St. Mary's, O.

NO. 169-TRANSPOSITION. This farmer brown, I sing his praise,

His life so free, and homely ways, His PRIMAL life ('tis so to me; He sells for cash, and buys on three Months time-'tis nine before he pays.)



Up with the birds, too dark to see, He feeds the stock, and patiently Chops wood until the shadows raise,— This farmer brown

Then on the corn-plow deftly plays, Unmindful of the tropic blaze, Or all day walks in ecstasy Behind the creaking harrow. He But FINE, next day, all former days,— This farmer, Brown. -Novus Homo, Leesburg, Ind.

NO. 170-QUADRUPLE WORD-ENIGMA. In the "first glad rays" of morning glowing low down in the East And bursting forth upon the "World in glorious" golden floods, In the "gruesome voice"

"gruesome voices" of the night, which suddenly have ceased Their weird and ghostly orgies in the meadows and the woods.

the "gently waving golden" stalks of

fully ripened grain Swaying lightly in the Autumn winds that blow o'er mead and hill, In the laughing "rippling crystal stream" tumbling o'er and o'er again
As it seeks its pebbled course on through the orchard near the mill.

In childhood's joyous sunny hours, how merrily we played Together on the grassy slope in the orchard near the mill.

When the fruit trees in their dress of fragrant blossoms were arrayed -The sweetness of their odor lingers in my memory still. Then two little hearts were happy, so innocent and light.

With no cruel cares and sorrow their SECOND lives to fill, Every moment, every hour, was fraught with pure delight we sweetly played together in the orchard near the mill.

In later years, as schoolmates, sauntering down the shady lane
To the ancient village school-house with its rough old trembling door-

Even now I see the row of solemn windows And the rough-hewn desks and benches, and the sagging, creaking floor. Then we two grew up together, as companions

kind and true,
Till a nobler, holier feeling seemed our youthful hearts to fill When there cameth first touch of TOTAL; our love we then both knew, And I kissed my first lips gently in the

orchard near the mill. The bright and happy childhood scenes have passed like some THIRD LAST, They have vanished in the onward march and ceaseless tread of time,

But the true love born in our young days grows more sincere and fast, Binding closer still our hearts in an affection pure, sublime.

And as we stroll among the once familiar scenes of yore,
And see the crumbling schoolhouse, the lane, the grove, the rill, We live all through those happy, sunny child-

ish hours once more, When we sweetly played together in the orchard near the mill. -DAN KNIGHT, Philadelphia, Pa.

EMOLUMENTS.

For first complete list to this month's Enigmas, \$1. 2. Second complete, 50 cents. 3, 4, 5. three bound books awarded by lot among persons sending two or more answers. Best batch of flats, bound book; best batch of forms, same. Open to all.

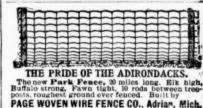
ENIGMIANA.

We learn with deep sorrow of the sad accident which recently befell California Diamond, oldest son of our friend Adelante, whereby he very narrowly escaped death. The young man was caught in the machinery of a flouring mill on Nov. 10th, and terribly injured, but at this writing is said to be out of danger, a truth which doubtless brings untold relief to the heart of the devoted and noble mother. The sympathy of her many friends among the fraternity of Puzzledom will be with her in her troubles.—Examination has brought to light the fact that our files are much more bountifully stocked with forms than flats, consequently this month's puzzles have been served out accordingly. Eugene's have been served out accordingly. Eugene's trio of HAZARDTABLE diamonds will be enjoyed and X. L. C. R.'s clever squares appreriated by solvers. The balance of the forms are new and good and the pair of transpositions bright and well worked out. Novus Homo's PRIME is marked "rare" in Webster, and the puzzle may cause some searching -Miss Fit, one of Mystery's supporters, will be accorded a welcome by our crew. The icosahedron is put together in approved style. -There seems to be a tendency on the part of a number of formists to weave dian about, or base squares upon, words selected for the purpose from Lippincott, Phillips and other authorities, in preference to choosing words from the International. This is a habit to be frowned upon, and, until more of Webster's tough nuts have been cracked, TSCHAKMECKS and TCHAWYTCHAS for instance, let us have dictionary bases every time it is possible. We also notice that some of the boys select obsolete in preference to "live" words, thinking it makes the puzzles more difficult of solution. This is not necessar ily a fact, neither is the practice a good one.

—Commencing with last month the price of
THE AMERICAN FARMER was reduced onehalf, making it possible to secure the paper whole year for 25 cents, a departure we hope will result in placing it in the hands of the majority of puzzlers who have not as yet sent subscriptions. As an extra induce-

ment, all persons who send us 25 cents, stamps, silver or money order, before January 1, 1896, will receive *Thedom*, Beech Nut's semi-monthly publication, three months free. To take advantage of this offer address letters to R. O. CHESTER, 1729 N. Y. Ave., Washington, D. C., marking them personal. Otherwise you may fail to be placed on the roll for Thedom.—Before we have the opportunity of again speaking to you through this column, the Eastern Puzzlers' League, the represent-ative body of Puzzledom, will have held its semi-annual Convention at Baltimore. A streng effort is being made to assure a successful meeting, and it will succeed, unless all signs fail. Seven new members were enroll-ed at the Washington conclave six months ago, and we would like very much to see as many more join January 1. The admission fee is only \$1, and this covers the whole cost for the first term. Send a dollar bill to Treasurer Alumnus (Dr. J. S. F. Sessford), 1012 N. H. Ave., Washington, D. C., tegether with a letter expressing your wish to become a member of the League. In doing so, mention this paper, and we will send you it one year free of charge; or we will send Mystery six months instead. Get in line and give the League a send-off for the New Year!

New York has the greatest amount of capital invested in farm implements and machinery, the sum total being \$46, 659.465: Pennsylvania is second, with \$39,046,855; Iowa is third, with \$36, 665,315.









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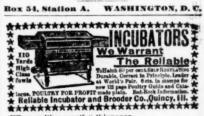
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TO ALL TO WHOM THIS PAPER SHALL COME.

Greeting: This paper is sent you that you may have an opportunity to see it and examine it, with a view to subscribing. We ask you to compare its contents, objects, and price with those of other papers, and see if you do not come to the conclusion that you ought to have it; that you cannot afford to do without it. We can assure you that if you send in your name for one year that you will find it one of the most profitable investments that you can make. We hope to make and keep it so internumber more than repays you for the

EVERY other class makes a resolute struggle before Congress for legislation promoting their interests. The farmers must do the same. THE AMERICAN FARMER is the Marshal who leads the fight. Subscribe for it, and get your neighbors to do likewise.

subscription price for a year. Please

call your neighbor's attention to the

paper.

Superstition has not yet succumbed anywhere to the march of education. The North British Agriculturist, a paper of the highest class, published at Edinburg, has in a prominent place the fol- Collectors to collect \$2 on each barrel lowing advertisement:

WATER.—If you want a Water Supply, John STRARS, Westholme, Hessle, Yorks, will show you where to Sink; Divining Rod used. Terms on application.

DURING the month of September the exports of worsted coatings from the Bradford Consular District, England, to the United States were valued at £172,-484, or \$862,420, an increase over September last year of £138,619, or \$693,-095; of stuff goods, £170,146, or \$850,-745; and of woolen goods, £54,778, or \$273,990, an increase of £54,420, or

THE Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture reports that 100 years ago there were 29,446,400 acres of timber land in the State. This amount had been reduced by last year to less than 7,000,000, and of that amount not more than 1,000,000 acres are valuable. There is a dreadful destruction of valuable property each year from the forest fires. In 1891 more than 12,000 acres of land in this country were destroyed, representing a value of over \$25,000,000. At the present rate of destruction the entire 500,000,000 acres of forest land in the United States will have vanished at the end of 50 years.

THE London Daily Financial News puts the whole mismanagement of the Wilson-Gorman-Brice Deformed Tariff in one pregnant sentence. It says that "practically every penny that was subscribed here toward the recent American loan has been got back through the expansion in the exports of woolens and worsteds." That is, the farmers of the United States were rob bed through the abolition of the duties on wool and other farm products; the revenue was cut down far below the expenditures, the Government had to borrow money to keep it going, the English lent us the money, and then "tot every penny of it back" by the profits on the increased quantity of wools, woolen goods and worsteds they sold us. Is it any wonder that England becomes the richest country in the world, when she can get other countries to play into her hands like that?

THE AMERICAN FARMER is the only agricultural paper in the country that stands up boldly for giving the farming interest the same measure of protection accorded to every other interest in the country. If you believe in this, and befight for this idea, send in your subscripWOOL OR BEER?

Every Republican Representative and Account of the McKinley Bill." Senator who has arrived in Washington so far has expressed himself unqualifielly as to the urgent need of more evenue at once. Nearly all of them eem to have wool and beer nearest their minds as sources of this increased income. Substantially every one from Ohio to the westward expresses himself in favor of restoring the duties on wool as a measure of justice to the farmers, as well as one demanded by the depleted condition of the Treasury.

Into the consideration of this prob-

lem enter many bothersome questions. The first is the Senate. The Republicans will have at best only a majority of one or two in that body, with a greater probablity of a tie vote, with the decision in the hands of a Democratic Vice-President. Then, the Demoeratic Steering Committee of the Senate has announced its determination to endeavor to restore the party prestige in the country by a prolonged debate of every measure that the Republicans may offer, which means a resumption of the old policy of the party of savage criticism of the opposition, without exposing itself to criticism by offering any alleged better plan. Next comes the President with his positive views on Protection and the almost certainty that he will veto any measure that is in the line of greater Protection. His veto will be fatal, for little as the Democratic Senaesting that you will think that every tors may like him, and much as they may want to see him over-ridden and humiliated, they will not for an instant think of helping to do this, for the benefit of the Republican party. It is too near the Presidential election for any such suicidal policy.

An additional dollar on each barrel of beer is the most promising plan of bringing quick returns into the Treas-

All the machinery is ready for such a measure. There would hardly have to be another clerk appointed to carry it into effect. All that would be needed would be to direct the Internal Revenue of beer where now they collect \$1. Each keg would have a 50 cent stamp instead of the present 25 cent one. As there are 30,000,000 barrels of beer drank in this country every year, this would give \$30,000,000 additional revenue, and the money would begin to flow into the Treasury from the day of the approval of the act.

This is very captivating, and it can be pointed out that while beer is now paying less than 20 per cent, of its cost as tax, whisky pays 1100 per cent.; that there is no business in the country so profitable as beer-brewing and beerselling, and that the breweries are the property of English syndicates which drain the gold from the country.

But-and there comes a tremendously

big BUT-the brewer-lords are potent political powers. They are the most compact political organization in the country. Every brewer-lord has from hundreds to thousands of saloon-keepers under his stalwart thumb. He has set them up in business, paid for their licenses, and furnished them with bar, furniture, and fixtures, upon which he holds a mortgage. The saloon-keeper is the creature of his will, and bound to do his bidding. In some of the cities there are as many saloons as one to 200 inhabitants. This means one to every 40 votes. When the brewers pass the word to the saloon-keepers to raise a howl against any legislation, the howl is tremendous. It is not to be supposed that the brewers will disgorge \$30,000,000 a year of their profits without bitter outcry and resistance, and the politicians of all parties will dread their swift, sure engeance. The fact that the brewers cannot reimburse themselves by collecting the tax back from the consumers will add to their resentment. They must still continue to sell beer at five cents a glass and pay the additional dollar a barrel out of their profits.

As to the restoration of the duties on wool, there is to be expected a very strong and effective opposition from the woolen manufacturers, whom the Wilson Iniquity gave free wool, while largely retaining their protection upon the manufactured products. What politicians will fear still more is the noisy clamor of the demagogs, who will declaim from every stump and from every pile of beer kegs in front of a saloon upon the enormity of raising the cost of the "poor man's clothing, blankets, and lieve in a paper that makes a steady carpets." They fear the revival of the old, cheap falsehoods about "shoddy"

of "Prices About to Be Advanced on

It is true that all this helped in overthrowing the Republican party in 1892, but the Republicans were themselves somewhat to blame for it. They seemed to rely so completely upon the justness of those duties that they made little effort to expose the sham of the cry against them. They did not make any concerted attempt to meet their assailants on their own ground, and point out the benefits the people, and especially the farmers, would receive from the Tariff schedule. The result was that they were badly beaten, not so much by the vote cast against them, which was smaller than usual, but by the vote cast for them, which was very much smaller

The farmers themselves were also to blame. Apparently, they could not make themselves believe that free wool would injure them, until the price of wool went down with a rush, and the stockyards at Chicago were glutted with sheep sold at any price that could be obtained. Other interests of vastly less importance took the alarm at once, and began beseeching Congress to save them. For example, we remember how effectually the collars and cuffs interest of one city alone battled for its interests. It secured one Democratic Senator who refused to vote for the bill unless collars and cuffs were properly protected, and they were. Yet the more than 1,000,000 sheep-growers in the country, with interests valued at hundreds of millions of dollars, did not effect as much as the little squad of shirt-makers at Troy, N. Y. The tens of thousands of sheepator Mills to prevent his connivance in their slaughter. The owners of the 4,000,000 sheep in Ohio did not make it clear to Senator Brice that they would hold him distinctly responsible unless free wool was defeated. Nor did the to Senator Peffer; those of Nebraska to Senator Allen; nor those of South Dathere had been anything like the presthat the Troy collars and cuffs men put upon Senator Murphy.

Now the urgent question is whether the wool men are going to rouse themselves to proper action in securing the restoration of the duties on wool. They those who are hostile or non-helpful. All that is necessary for them is to be only partially as alert and aggressive in their own cause as other less important interests are. Let us have action by them without regard to politics, the same as other interests act. The Democratic tobacco-growers of Florida, Georgia and North Carolina demanded protection to their crop; the Democratic Legislature of Florida memorialized the Senators and Representatives from that State to ote for a duty on pine-apples; for years he South Carolina Democrats have been unit in demanding a high duty on rice. et us have every Democratic and every opulist farmer join with his Republican eighbor in demanding a restoration of the duties on wool as a revenue measure, with incidental protection.

THE system of co-operation among armers, which has been developing so ccessfully in Ireland, has spread into France, where it is taking new forms. Among other things, the "Union Sanerroise," one of these co-operative yndicates, proposes that when sickness or death overtakes one of its members, his work shall be carried on by the syndicate for the balance of the year, if the interference come before October. and during the whole of the next year if after October. This is an idea worth considering on this side of the Atlantic.

THE AMERICAN FARMER believes that every dollar of the \$300,000,000 of gold which is every year sent out of the country for agricultural products should be kept at home and spent among our own farmers. If you believe in this subscribe for the paper, and get your neighbors to do the same.

IF you believe in rationally-protective duties on wool, barley, fruits, hay, vegetables, rice, cotton, sugar, eggs. po tatoes, etc., and believe in making a stubborn fight until these are secured. subscribe for THE AMERICAN FARMER. tion, and get your neighbors to subscribe. and the exhibition of signs in the stores and get your neighbors to do so.

A REMARKABLE POEM.

The following poem, which is just now attracting unusual attention, was written by Sarah Williams, an Eng- Reduction in the Price lish woman, who died in 1867.

IS IT SO, O CHRIST IN HEAVEN. "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye innot bear them now."—John xvi., 12. Is it so, O Christ in heaven, that the souls we Must remain in pain eternal, must abide in ead-less hell? less hell?

And our love avail them nothing, even Thine avail no more?

Is there nothing that can reach them—nothing bridge the chasm q'er?

"I have many things to tell you, but ye cannot bear them now."

Is it so, O Christ in heaven, that the Anti-christ Still assuming shapes protean, dying but to live Waging war on God Almighty, by destroying feeble man,
With the heathen for a rear-guard, and the
learned for the van?
"I have many things to tell you, but ye cannot
bear them now."

Is it so, O Christ in heaven, that the highest suffer most?
That the strongest wander farthest and most hopelessly are lost?
That the mark of rank in nature is capacity for And the anguish of the singer makes the sweetness of the strain?
"I have many things to tell you, but ye cannot bear them now."

Is it so, O Christ in heaven, that whichever way Walls of darkness must surround us, things we would but cannot know?
That the infinite must bound us, as a temple veil unrent,
While the Finite ever wearies, so that none attain content?
"I have many things to tell you, but ye cannot bear them now."

Is it so. O Christ in heaven, that the fulness yet would strike us dumb?
That if only for a moment we could pierce beyond the sky
With these poor, dim eyes of mortals we should just see God, and die?
"I have many things to show you, but ye cannot bear them now. so glorious and so perfect that to know would strike us dumb?

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST. At its present low price of 25 cents a year-clubs of five for \$1-the AMERI-CAN FARMER has no equal among the agricultural papers of the country for cheapness and excellence. Any one can readily determine this by comparing a copy of the paper with that of any other higher-priced paper he may have. THE AMERICAN FARMER is a thoroughmen in Texas put no pressure upon Sen- ly practical, every-day journal for the American farmer. It has no political affiliations, no personal axes to grind. Nobody connected with it holds office, or wants office of any kind. They only want to be connected with a paper which has the largest National circulasheep-men of Kansas lay down this law tion of any in the country, and which represents to the fullest extent every man and woman engaged in tilling kota to Senator Kyle. These Senators the soil under the shadow of the would have saved the duty on wool if Star Spangled Banner. It has many advantages for this over any other sure put upon them by their constituents American paper; We want all the farmers who believe as we do in regard to the best way to develop their interests, who believe that all economic legislation should begin with careful consideration as to how it will affect farming interests, to join with us in helping build the paper can secure it if they will show them- up to its highest possible circulation. selves in dead earnest for it, and deter- It should have 1,000,000 circulation, mined to hold to a severe accounting when it will become the most powerful agency for good that the farmers have.

> Let every farmer send in his subscrip-What will be better, let him get four of his neighbors to join with him in sending \$1 for five subscriptions. They can all afford to pay 20 cents a year for so good a paper, no matter how many others they may take.

With its assistance they can secure every-

Send in your subscription at once.

A GOOD idea was suggested at a recent meeting of Scotch farmers. It was for stockowners to contract with their veterinary adviser for his services at so much per annum. If this were done, the veterinary adviser would make periodical visits to the stock, and, with the view of keeping them in the best of health, he would make every suggestion that his skill could devise as to how to improve the hygienic conditions under which the stock was kept. He would advise as to the sanitary conditions of the buildings, the system of feeding to be followed, and any other matters on which his skill could suggest any improvements on the system previously followed. It would then be for his interest to have as few cases of sickness as possible in the stock, and in that way veterinary science would be used as much for the prevention as for the cure of animal maladies.

THE Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture says that the cash value of all farms in the State in 1850 was \$407,876,099; at the present date it is \$922,240,233; the highest total valuation was reached in 1870, when all the farms of the State aggregated \$1,043,481,582.

THE farmers can get the protection which is their right by making a determined fight for it. The best way to begin this is by subscribing for THE AMERI-CAN FARMER, and getting all your acquaintances to do the same.

VERY much more depends on the farmer himself than the section where he locates, the kind of ground he has, or the breeds of cattle on his farm.

DEPARTURE.

of The American Farmer.

25 Cents a Year for the Best Farming Paper in the Country.

We have determined to meet the reduction in the price of all farming products by a corresponding reduction in the subscription price of THE AMERICAN FARMER. We do this, also, because we want the paper to have the widest possible circulation during the coming session of Congress, when there will be matters of deepest interest to all farmers under consideration, and it is very necessary that all of them should be carefully informed as to what is going on by a paper published at the National Capital.

Therefore, we have decided to make a reduction to the extraordinary low rate

25 CENTS A YEAR. CLUBS OF FIVE FOR \$1.

The paper will be kept fully up to its present size and standard of excellence, and every effort made to greatly improve it the coming year.

This will put THE AMERICAN FARMER within reach of everyone. No man can now make an excuse for not

having the monthly visits of the oldest agricultural paper in America, and one which is admitted by everybody to be one of the very best. He can get it now for the price of a bushel of corn or a half bushel of wheat or of three pounds

Everybody ought to take it. No farmer can afford to be without it. Send in subscriptions at once.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The American Farmer Will be Sent in Connection With Any Other Paper or Magazine.

We will send THE AMERICAN FARMer and any other paper or magazine in the country at a reduced rate for the two. The following is a partial list of the periodicals that we club with:

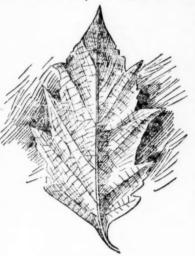
	Regular Price,	With the American Farmer,
Pansy	\$1 00	\$1.00
Our Little Men and Women	1 00	1 00
Babyland	50	90
The National Tribune		1 10
American Gardening		1 10
Scientific American	3 00	3 00
American Swmeherd	50	65
Cosmopolitan Magazine	1 50	1.50
Monthly Illustrator	2 00	2 00
The American	2 00	1.50
Inter-State Poultryman Arena (including Art Premi-	50	75
IIII)	5 00	5 00
Century		4 00
Scribner's		3 00
Lippincott's	8 00	3 00
Atlantic	4 00	4 00
Forum	3 00	3 00
New England Magazine		3 00
St. Nicholas		3 00
North American Review		4 50
Review of Reviews		2 50
Magazine of Art		3 50
Outing	3 00	3 00
McClure's	1 00	1 25
Jenness Miller Monthly	1.00	1 00
Current Literature		3 00
American Amateur Photog-		0 00
rapher	2 00	2 00
Short Stories	2 50	2 50
Romance		1 00
Demorest's	2 00	2 00
Chautauquan		2 00
Delineator and Metropolitan		
Catalog		1 00
Babyheod	1 00	1 00
Domestic Monthly	1 00	1 00
Fanciers' Review	. 50	75
Frank Leslie's Budget	1 00	1 10
" Popular Monthly	3 00	3 00
" Pieasant Hours	1 00	1 10
" for Boys and Girls	1 00	1 10
Cassell's Family Magazine	1 50	1 50
Waverly Magazine	4 00	4 00
Leisure Hours	1 00	1 00
Le Bon Ton		8 30
American Teacher	1 00	1 00
Our Little Ones and the	50	50
Nusery	. 1 50	1 40
Modern Priscilla	. 50	95
Munsey's	1 00	1 25
Peterson's Magazine	1 00	. 1 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	. 1 00	1 00
Overland Monthly	. 3 00	3 00
Practical Dairyman	. 50	75

Spiders' Eggs.

The eggs of spiders are laid in small balls or cocoons of a soft, cottony stuff composed of the some material of which their webs are made. The large number of spiders living in the fields is rarely noticed or suspected except when, early in the dewy morning, the webs become visible by the dew resting on the Thus a field, especially when threads. covered with grass, may very easily be largely covered with the cocoons or egg Spiders are useful and wholly innoxious, so there is no reason why their eggs should be destroyed. As several kinds of birds and small animals feed on the eggs, not more than a very small pro- freely conceded by Prof. Riley. portion of them survive the risks they are exposed to. The eggs of grasshoppers are deposited in holes in the ound about one inch under the surface. The insect bores the holes, and thrusting the body into the hole as far as possible drops the eggs, and then makes more Where these insects abound, deep Fall plowing, by which the eggs are buried too deeply for batching, is an excellent means of destroying them.

There is no question that lead and oil are the cheapest paint that can be put on. The so-called cheap paints will not stick-there is no chemical or physical reason why they should. The only exception to this are the tarry compounds from wastes of kerosene refineries and

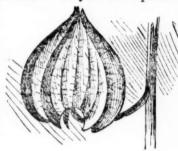
A correspondent in Tennessee writes, submitting a plant for identification. It proves to be the Apple of Peru, a genus of Solanaceae, comprising only the one



species, Nicandra physaloides, a stout annual plant about two feet in hight, with smooth, deeply-sinuated leaves, which was introduced into our Southern States, as a weed, from South America about 1759. It has never become a



serious pest in any locality, and in parts of Arkansas it is said to be used as a fly poison. The stems and leaves are crushed and placed in vessels containing sour milk. The juice of the plant com-



bined with the sour milk acts as a poison on the flies that visit it. The plant was named after Nicander, who wrote on medicine and botany about 150 A. D.

Our Leaf Offer.

Those entitled to the prize books this month for the best list of leaves are Miss Zoe Moore, Brookville, Pa., and Miss Myrtle Benedict, Waupaca, Wis. These young ladies may look for their books at once. Our offer closes for the season with this issue.

A Dutiful Son. "Father says that if I am a good

said Johnny. "That is what he told me," replied

his mother. and see if I ain't the pride of the neighborhood. Father's done me a good

many favors, he has, and I'd hate ter-

ribly to be the means of makin' him miss that show." Statistics show that the entire results of the labor of the people for one day in every nine go to support the liquor

PERSONAL.

The McCormicks claim to have sold 10,000

of their corn-harvesters this year In response to a request from THE AMERI-CAN FARMER for a sketch of his life. Morrill, the newly-elected President of the Michigan Horticultural Society, says: not feel that it is worth writing, being only quite a common life among Michigan farmers. Starting with nothing, working steadily, with emperate habits, close attention to my business, and non-interference with others. I have succeeded into getting into comfortable shape; but I can find young men in every neighborhood here who have done and ar doing the same thing, so you see there is nothing phenomenal or sensational in it. So I cannot see why I should be given any notoriety for what I have done." With all respect to Mr. Morrill's opinion, we think that is just the kind of a career that should We have entirely too much be written up. in the papers of other kinds of lives.

Superintendent William R. Smith, of the Botanical Gardens, Washington, D. C., has been appointed Chief Judge of Horticulture ology at the Atlanta Exposition. He was requested to name three assistants. and selected the following gentlemen to serve with him: P. J. Berkmans, of Angusta, Ga. Robert Craig, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Ellwanger, of the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

The Scientific American says that Prof. but that it was the work of Prof. Wm. S Barnard, to whom the Commiss ents granted letters-patent, and his claim was

COMPLIMENTS.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: We are egular subscribers to your paper, and consider the best paper of its kind we have ever seen. - ELSIE GRAY, Kansas City, Mo I have been a reader of your paper for

some time, and consider it one of the best we have. - Miss CORA B. COE, Leyden, N. Y.

Not Often Enough.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: The November number received this a. m. Am glad to notice reduction, but would prefer every two weeks (or twice a month) at 50 cents One sometimes forgets, taking a paper coming once a month. I am not a farmer, but take several such papers for their general reading matter besides on farming. Hope you will see it to your interest and your readers' to double price and two issues. It was cheap -JAMES M. LYONS, Taunton, Mass.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMERICAN CATHOLICS AND THE A. P. A. By Patrick Henry Winston. Published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chi-cago, Ill. Price 25 cents.

A complete history of American Catholics in relation to the Government of the United States, and a review of the meaning, methods and men of the American Protective Associa-

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT THE ILLINOIS STATE DAIRYMEN'S SOCIATION, Compiled by W. R. Hostet Secretary, Published by Donohue & Her berry, Chicago.

Every farmer, especially Illinois dairymen. hould own a copy of this report. It contains, beside dairy statistics, discussions and valuable papers read at the Association

LIST OF BOOKS FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN AND THEIR CLUBS. Edited by Augusta H. Leypoldt and George Hes. Published by the Library Bureau, 146 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. Price, cloth. \$1; paper, 50 cents.

A comprehensive catalog of books worth; to be read or studied by girls and women, containing also hints for the formation of girls' and women's clubs, including an outline onstitution and by-laws. This work will be found most useful in arranging a course of

THE LADIES'STANDARD MAGAZINE, Publica Co. 342 West 14th St., New York. Price 5 THE STANDARD DELINEATOR. Puby the Standard Fashion Co., 342 West by the Standard Fashion Co New York. Price 10 cents.

JENNESS MILLER MONTHLY. Published at 114 Fifth Ave., New York. Price 10 cents

The Youth's Companion promises to survey itself during the coming year. There is hardly a famous man or woman in Gre Britain or the United States who has not been among its contributors. Among the story-writers for the year 1896 who will contribute to its columns are Frank R. Stockton, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Clark Russell, C. A. Stephens, Mrs. Burton Harrison, and Rudyard Kipling. It aims, of course, primarily to be entertaining, but this does not debar it from publishing remarkable contributions by such vorld-renowned men as the Lorld Chief Jus tice of England, Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, ex-Speaker T. B. Reed, Camille Flammarion, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Sir Ben-jamin Ward Richardson, and the Dean of Salisbury. It is not unlikely that the Com-panion will also have another contribution from Mr. Gladstone, who has written on three occasions for it.

The Christmas number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly is already out, and will hardly be surpassed in richness and beaut of pictorial illustration, or in seasonable va riety of literary contents, by anything that opening article, upon "Heroines and Hero Worship," affords a vehicle for nearly a scor of exquisite reproductions from the old and modern master-painters. A similar opputunity is found in the intensely poetic sto by A. Cressy Morrison, of "The Mar Resembled Christ," which, in addition, lustrated with some original drawings of delicacy. In "The City of Dordred George C. Haite fairly revels in the pic esque, giving us eight of his loveliest relles. The great literary feature of the number is Tolstoi's latest story, "Master and Man," specially translated from the Russian for Frank Lestie's Popular Monthly, and illustrated by Fogarty

"Memoirs of Gen. Thomas J. ('Stone wall') Jackson," by his widow, Mary Anna Jackson, and sketches of his life at West Point, in Mexico, in camp, and on the battlefield, by Gens. Gordon, Fitzhugh Lee Wheeler, French, McLaws, Butler, Bradley T. Johnson, Lane, Taliaferro, Dabney H. Maury, Alexander, McGowan, Heth, Basi Duke, Col. Jed Hotchkiss, ex-Gov. F. W. Holliday, Rev. J. Wm. Jones, Rev. J. J. Graham, Rev. Giles Cook, Major Hy. Ky Douglass, Viscount (Gen.) Wolseley, Britian, and others. The book will be a most interesting and fascinating one, in which the sunny side of Jackson's character is presented with most exquisite taste and delicacy. Publishers, the Courier-Journal Job Printing Co., Louisville, Kv.

James Whitcomb Riley has completed a new series of poems in which he vari they are said to show the Hoosier poet's satility to a remarkable degree. He is given the series to The Ladics' Home Journal a which the first is about to be published A. B. Frost has been engaged by the

zine to illustrate the poems Harper's Bazar, issued on November vill present, among other attractive fas features, a peculiarly distinguished rec toilette from the Maison Worth, engra Charles Baude. The first ins Molly Miner's Foil," a serial by Harland, will be given in the same

The recent suggestions of Gen. A. Miles touching the improvements of coast defences of the United States special relevance to an interesting which will appear in the issue of He Weekly for November 30, on "The Unite States Proving Grounds at Sandy where the ordnance for the new cruisers, gur oats, and batteries is tested. Two page illustrations, showing the different varie of big guns, the heavily-plated target other features of importance connected he tests, portray vividly the work at Hook. Another article of interest will of "The Crops of 1895," giving sta specially valuable to agriculturists, fulian Ralph will discuss "Studying Art Out

Jerome K. Jerome has written a short stories for The Ludies' Home J They will be published during the few months, under the caption of known types or characters in these the first of which he calls "Blase The series is interesting from the fact Jerome has ever written directly for all American periodical.

The Christmas number of Harper' zine contains the first chapters of novel entitled "Briseis," by William to be published serially illustrations are by W. T. Smedle Snow-Shoes to the Barren Ground Caspar W. Whitney, is another att feature, with its narrative of the first of a journey beyond the Arctic ci British North America after big game. article is embellished by 22 illustrati sketches by A. H. H. Heming and from tographs by Mr. Whitney, and draw Frederic Remington, W. H. Drake, H. Bacher. "The Paris of South A Richard Harding Davis, is a descripti of Caracas, with some new light zuela. There are six illustrations from d ings by T. de Thulstrup, Charles Gra Harry Fenn, Max F. Klepper, and fre tographs. "A Previous Engagement title of a farce by W. D. Howells. I there are five illustrations from draw Albert E. Sterner. Howard Pyle con By Land and Sea," illustrations, including a frontispiece There are five short stories: "Hull Prophetess," a humorous tale of Ne character, by Kate Douglas with illustrations by W. T. Smedley Last Sonnet of Prinzivalle de Cem study of mediaval Florence, with illustrations Wegnelin; "An Interview with Miss spuyk," a story of every-day New You Brander Matthews, with illustrations "The Shoem: Fongeres," a sketch of provincial French by Katharine S. Macquoid. Other articles, both valuable and entertaining, will divide the honors with the foregoing. is bound in a special cover of ornamental de-

THE GARDEN.

Pluckings. Potatoes in Greenland never grow larger than marbles.

When cabbage begin to burst, bend the plant sharply to one side, to break off a part of the roots and lessen the supply of sap.

The northern limit of successful raspberry culture has been greatly extended by the practice of laying down the canes in Winter and covering with earth.

Asparagus beds cannot be made too rich with stable manure; but if nitrate of soda or other strong chemicals are applied, there is danger of killing the roots with an overdose.

use of barnyard manure and commercial As a rule, barnyard mafertilizer. nure gave the most satisfactory returns.

It is said to be a good plan before storing potatoes to put in a number of small ventilators here and there. All moisture is thus given an opportunity to escape readily, and the potatoes do not sprout nor spoil.

If you wish to grow hyacinths, tulips, or other bulbous plants indoors, plant them now and place them in the cellar until they have grown about an inch. They are then ready for the window and will bloom successfully.

Eben E. Rexford writes in November Ludies Home Journal that ants do not harm plants to any great extent. Indeed, they are of benefit in most inif left to themselves would soon damage the plant greatly.

A new variety of blackberry has recently been grown in California. It is pure white and is known as the iceberg. The berries are delicious in flavor and so transparent that the tiny seeds are perfectly visible when the fruit is ripe.

For Spring planting place your orders early, in order to have choice stock. If you wait until shipping time you may be disappointed. Before ordering, study carefully the merits of the different your climate and locality.

The nasturtium is rapidly growing in favor as a plant for the window garden. The trailing kinds are fine for twining around a window, and the dwarf varie ties are excellent for pots. They readily lend themselves to house culture and are sure to grow if given intelligent

The castor-oil plant seems to be a rank poison to all the animal world; no sort of bird, beast or creeping thing will touch it. Even a goat will starve before biting off a leaf; and insects that will cat every other green thing in sight, pass that by. There is hardly another instance in natural history of a plant being so universally detested by the animal world as the castoroil plant.

very rich soil.

To Prevent Potato Blight

seen by a common magnifying glass. which is done by spraying the plants sulphate (blue vitriol) in two gallons of mation of the embryos differently on water; six ounces of lime is slacked in two sides of a leaf. the same quantity of water; the two liquids are then mixed and strained, and a gallon more of water is added; the liquid is then sprayed on the leaves. added and stirred, the liquid will kill the potato beetles at the same time.

Oats, Rye and Barley shipped for seed purposes in a higher class of freight than ordinary grain of the respective varieties. The difference in cost of transportation being as two to one against the seed grain.

Ind., being a large shipper of seed grain, has A. Everitt, Seedsman, of Indianapolis, been trying for years to have this unjust discrimination removed, and has just now been

From an advance copy of changes in classifications, we see the classification of Seed Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn and Barley is omitted -which allows these articles to take the classifications and rates thus saving to purchasers of improved varieties of

No little credit is due Mr. Everitt for makg this light-practically lone handed. only two of them carried out the plans pro-

Thayer's Berry Bulletin for December. Any intelligent farmer can grow ripe. luscious strawberries, ready for picking, More Progressive than Those of New at two cents per quart.

With good cultivation, at least 100 bushels per acre should be grown. 200 bushels per acre is not an un-

usual yield, and 300 is often produced. and will yield so much, should be considered a necessity in every family. No one can so well afford to have berries

every day in the season as the farmer. No one can have them so fresh from the vine, so ripe, so delicious and at so little cost as the farmer, and yet as a class none have so few.

The cost of placing berries on the market depends somewhat on location and the manner in which it is done. For good berries, carefully picked, in At a Massachusetts Grange meeting clean new boxes, well packed and honestfarmers compared notes concerning the ly measured, it may be estimated by the quart as follows:

> Cost of growing ready for picking, 2 cents. Picking 12 Cases, packing and delivery . . . 1 Freight or express charges 1½ Commission for selling 1

Actual cost on market . . . Sc. per qt. The commercial grower must receive his profit, after all these expenses are

paid. The farmer may have his berries at first cost. He saves expense of picking and provides a pleasure for wife and

children. He saves boxes, cases, packing,

freight, express and commission. Every farmer in the country and every owner of a house in the village, stances, as they catch the insects, which should grow "big berries and lots of them" for family use.

He may thus have them fresh from the vines in Summer, and canned, dried, or preserved for Winter. There is no better food than ripe

There is none more healthful, and at two or three cents per quart there is

none cheaper. A berry garden for next season should be decided upon at once The best preparation for it is the

reading of good books and papers. Subscribe for them now and thus provarieties and select those best adapted to vide the greatest pleasure for long Winter evenings .- M. A. THAYER, Sparta, Wis.

BOTANICAL DISCOVERY.

Professor Macloskie's Observations of Flowering Plants.

Prof. G. Macloskie, of Princeton, recorted to the botanists of the American Association recently, a singular discovery about the flowering plants. He finds that all species include two kinds of castes of individuals, born of the same mother plant, but differing by being slightly twisted in opposite directions, the seed, shoot, stem, leaves, inflorescence, and bowers being turned dex- the times, and this impression is gen- 16 to 21 cents and averages 18 cents; terally in some plants, and sinistrally in iarity is of a primitive nature, and is Currant and gooseberry bushes may be often obscured, by secondary twining of aspect to the possible settler; that is, if The quality is reported good, with dug up and the roots divided and re- the stems, spreading out of leaves to the he be accustomed to luxury and a little occasional exception of some molding planted any time before ground becomes light, and twisting of flowers. But if inclined to be critical. The barns are in the shuck, attributed by correspond-There will be some new roots you go into an orchard you will find frequently dilapidated, the boards being ents to wet weather in August. made during the Winter, and the bushes half of the trees and of the weeds with an inch apart and so weather-beaten The total yield of Winter wheat will bear next year. Or slips may be their leaves forming left-handed spirals, taken from the old roots with some of and as many producing right-handed the roots attached and set out, making spirals. This curious habit of growth vigorous and full bearing plants the sec- appears to depend on the place of origin ond year. There are three varieties of of seeds in the seed vessel. One column currents, the red, white, and the black; of grains in an ear of Indian corn will all are valuable and should be in every produce plants turning one way, and garden. The red is excellent for jams | those borne by the next column will turn and jelly, the black is the best of all the opposite way. A bean pod has dexfruits for jelly and the white is a very tral seeds on its right valve, and sinisfine table fruit. They should have tral on its left valve, or conversely. Plants propagated by cuttings or bulbs all twist the same way; not so, however, with the iris, calla lily and a few others, The so-called blight of potatoes is which grow by the branching of rootdue to a fungus which penetrates the stocks. The term antidromy is used to plant all through, from the leaves down- indicate the habit of twisting in differward into the roots, and then into the ent directions. This discovery, says the tubers, there causing the black rot of Springfield Republican, is fertile in sugthis plant. The germs of the fungus gesting new lines of inquiry, explains come in the air or they may be in the the real nature of phyllotaxy, and resoil. In either case they begin their moves many difficulties from botany. mischief on the leaves, on which the It may explain why some telegraph poles fine, silky threads of the plant may be split with a dextral and others of the ame species with a sinistral curve, a Then is the time to destroy the parasite, phenomenon which some tried to explain by wind pressure on the growing trees. with a solution of four ounces of copper It also raises new questions as to the for-

Wild Flowers.

Those homelier wildflowers which we call weeds-yellow-japaned buttercups If half a teaspoonful of paris green is and star-disked dandelions, lying in the grass, like sparks that have leaped from the kindling sun of Summer; the profuse daisy-like flower which whitens the There is no more effective way to fields, to the great disgust of liberal lose money than to let the grass stand a shepherds, yet seems fair to loving eyes, few days after it is in condition to make with its button-like mound of gold set the best hay; it then loses nutritive value round with milk-white rays; the tallstemmed succory, setting its pale-blue flowers aflame one after another; the red Important Pailroad Decision Affect- and white clovers; the broad, flat leaves ing Farmers, Gardeners, and Truck- of the plantain-"the white man's foot," as the Indians call it; -those common For years it has been the practice of the railroad companies to put all Wheat, Corn, making themselves so chean in this perpetual martyrdom that we forget each of them in a ray of the divine beauty .-Oliver Wendall Holmes.

Culture of the Hyacinth.

This bulb is planted in the Fall and kept covered with some protection during the Winter. Or it may be planted in the Spring, as soon as the ground is warmed, and will bloom through the Summer, but not so early as the Fallseed grain one-half the old transportation planted bulbs. The most common method of growing them is to put them in pots in the Fall and keep them in the co-operation of all the cellar until the first sprout is seen, when leading seedsmen, only six of them displayed they are brought to the window and interest enough to acknowledge receipt of the made to bloom early in the year. They matter, and to the best of his knowledge fore the Spring.

WESTERN COUNTRY TOWNS.

England.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: The writer has traveled extensively through the middle West for the last six years, and before that had a more or less ex-Fruit that can be grown so cheaply tensive knowledge of New England towns and villages. Western country towns present a decided contrast to those in the older states on the Atlantic seaboard. The difference is very largely in favor of the Western town. This is not to the discredit of the older localities. It is merely a result of circumstances. The new towns have been laid out since the advent of the steam-engine and the telegraph, and some of them, even, since the electric light and other forms of electric process became common. A good many of the Eastern towns were never laid out at all; they simply grew up, if one may judge by the hap-hazard manner in which the streets run. Much of this, it is true, is caused by elevations and undulations, or by the irregularity of the coast line. In the West many of the towns are laid out by town-site companies, and consequently everything was produced on paper before the first effort was made toward materialization. As an illustration of the eccentic manner in which towns may grow up in the East I will mention a case that was for many years a daily reminder to me. In a little seaport on the coast of Maine there is a good-sized house standing on a hill. The dwelling was built half a century ago, and before the nearest street had been extended that far. The builder figured that as the street had already taken several turns to escape going over Final Report of the State Board of hills, it would continue to do so. He built his house fronting on the supposed street. Alas for his calculations. The street continued its eccentic progress, in which the item of foremost interest but instead of going around the hill, went over it, and that too at the back corn. It will be somewhat disappointof his dwelling. So for 50 years they ing to those who have not revised their have used for a front door the side door estimates made in June or early July, of the ell, the only door on that side of and largely justified by the conditions the house. In the West there is indeed prevailing at that time; also, to those little need of eccentricity on account of who in the face of facts plain to the hills, and this is another reason why careful, unbiased observer have loudly the Western towns have more of symme- insisted that the output would be double try and hence of artistic possibilities. what the men who raised and who are That hills are not of necessity an in- harvesting it-and who of all others surmountable obstacle to straight streets must know-now declare. This, howis evidenced by the city of Helena, Mon- ever, need not suggest that Kansas has tana, where the highways climb up the not a great aggregate of corn; more, sides of the mountains, and are often so with one exception, than in any previous steep that one will hold his breath year of her enormous crops, and more in watching a loaded wagon descend, and than is needed to handsomely maintain wonder how it is possible to use such her proud position as one of the four streets at all in Winter. But this is banner corn States of the world. The incidental; it is of country towns we total product is 201,457,396 bushels; were speaking.

east of the Rockies, one sees great per acre. The average price of corn diversity in character and make-up of for the year is given as 23 cents per small towns. In southern Indiana, Illi- bushel, and the price at which it is being nois and Missouri the small towns give sold or contracted (delivered) now in the idea that they are decidedly behind the principal corn Counties ranges from erally correct. The situation improves 33 per cent. of the crop is reported as others from the same pod. This pecul- as we go north. In the localities men- likely to be disposed of at the latter tioned the towns have a forbidding average by the close of the present year. that it does not appear possible they amounts to 15,512,241 bushels on the could ever have been painted. Dilapi- 4,056,514 acres sown, or 3,179,908 dated barns encourage slovenliness in bushels more than the growers at the their contents and surroundings; and beginning of harvest estimated for the based on their average prices for the utensils, old boards, rubbish of trees, acreage then regarded as likely worth remnants of hay-stacks and manure cutting. This would indicate that they piles further complicate the situation. finally harvested considerably more \$28; total value, \$23,878,092. The towns are largely affected by such than had at first seemed of value, which inferior surroundings, for in all country gave them more wheat, although cuttowns there are many barns, and a ting the larger acreage lowered the goodly number of the kind described average for all the acres. Of Spring value, \$24; total value, \$12,414,096. above affect a town very much as wheat the yield was 488,819 bushels on blotches and blots affect a picture. 115,457 acres sown. Only 66 per cent. This is all the more so, as such barns of the wheat is reported as strictly merand their surroundings usually indicate | chantable for milling purposes, and the poor fences, mediocer dwellings, side average price now ruling at the nearest walks in disorder, and poor streets, milling or shipping markets is 47 cents These are a damper to anyone's "put- per bushel, covering a range of 35 to 60 ting on style"; ergo, an unattractive cents, dependent on quality and loca-

probably because her communities are a seeding.

the doctors

approve of Scott's Emulsion. For whom? For men and women who are weak, when they should be strong; for babies and children who are thin, when they should be fat: for all who get no nourishment from their food. Poor blood is starved blood. Consumption and Scrofula never come without this starvation. And nothing is better for starved blood than cod-liver oil. Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with the fish-fat

taste taken out. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.60 SCOTT & BOWNE.

\$125,451. New York

little older than those in the two other States mentioned. In the northern parts of Missouri, Illinois and Indiana there are many well-kept towns, but there is a gradual change for the worse noticeable as we go south.

Nearly all of the country towns in the West, at least from the Ohio river north to the British line, are progressive, the more northern ones the most so. Electric cars, electric lights, stone sidewalks and gravel roads are advocated, agitated and completed, and that too in short a time that the resident New Englander, if he be a recent accession, is quite astonished. He can but consider how long such a thing would be advocated in his native town before the work would even be begun. However, many of the most progressive towns in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota are inhabited very largely by New Englanders and New Yorkers. One might expect to find among them the same conservatism that exists in the communities from which they originally came; but no trace of it exists. In truth, the conservatism in those old places is not due to any lack of the spirit of progress on the part of the individual, but is merely the inertia of a fixed community-a community that has long since crystallized and conformed itself to its surroundings. When individuals from such communities go West they do not experience a change of nature;-they merely set about energetically "fixing things," and have an ambition to do it in the best possible manner.—DANIEL D.

KANSAS CROPS.

Agriculture, Nov. 12.

The State Board of Agriculture issued its final crop bulletin for the year, is, of course, that showing the yield of an average yield on the entire area In the Western States themselves, planted (8,394,871 acres) of 24 bushels

tion. The area sown to Winter wheat the favorably in this respect. The towns present season is estimated as about 70 and villages, so far as my observation per cent. of last year's sowing, or 2,839,goes, are very attractive, and the attract- 559 acres. This notable decrease is aciveness extends to all branches of the counted for everywhere by low prices of life of the community. In some of the product, inability in many localities these small places I have looked in vain to secure a supply of satisfactory seed, for a dilapidated house or barn. The and unfavorable condition of the soil, front yards had a city air; the streets, except in a very few Counties, from exlined with trees, appeared on dress treme dryness at sowing time, for either parade, and the whole appearance plowing, seeding or germination. Much would lead one to exclaim, "I would of that sown has made no showing as like to live here." These are generally yet, although there are some sections in farming communities, and in such where it looks very promising, while not localities farming appears a thrifty of large growth. The prospect will be occupation. There is little difference very much helped by the continuing between Iowa and Wisconsin in this re- mild weather and general rains reported gard, and Minnesota also has a good in many Counties while this information many such well-kept, home-like settle- is being compiled-October 4 to 8

The total yield of rye is 1,655,713 bushels, on 179,871 acres; worth 37 cents per bushel, or \$623,625.13.

or \$2,506,358. Sweet potatoes, 372,429 bushels, on

or \$137,714.41. Oats, 31,664,748 bushels, on 1,606, 343 acres; worth 174 cents per bushel, or \$5,620,188. sal Barley, 1,690,545 bushels, on 118,

805 acres; worth 26 cents per bushel, acres; worth 47 cents per bushel, or State horticultural expert.

\$3,101. Sorghum planted for forage or seed, 283,137 acres; value, \$1,894,356.

Sorghum planted for sirup or sugar, 29,593 acres; value, \$639,596. Kaffir corn, 184,198 acres; value,

\$1,669,389. Jerusalem corn, 31,923 acres; value. \$262,278. Milo maize, 16,377 acres; value,

Four Admirals. A. H. Markham, R. N.; P. H. Colomb, R. N.; T. H. Stevens, U. S. N.; Sir George Elliot, K. C. B.; will

The Princess Louise. The Companion has recently published an article by Princess Christian. In the coming volume another daughter of Queen Victoria, the Princess Louise, in collab-

contribute articles on stirring adventures at sea.

oration with her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, has written on a subject of interest to every home.

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Millet and Hungarian, 638, 232 tons. on 301,672 acres; value, \$3.21 per ton, or \$2,048,761.

Broom corn, 30,255 tons, on 134,487 acres; worth \$40.40 per ton, or \$1,222,-

Timothy hay, clover, alfalfa, and prairie hay cut in 1895, value (approximately), \$9,807,000. Cheese made, 729,494 pounds; value,

\$76,596.87. Butter made, 31,190,365 pounds;

value, \$4,054,747.45.

The numbers of the different classes of live-stock in March and their values year is as follows:

Horses, 852,789 head; average value, Mules and asses, 95,160 head; average

value, \$34: total value, \$3,235,746. Milch cows, 517,254 head; average Other cattle, 1,258,919 head; average value, \$19; total value, \$23,919,461. Sheep, 136,520 head; average value, \$2,40; total value, \$327,648.

Swine, 1,666,221 head; average value, \$5.50: total value, \$9.164.215.50. Total value of live-stock, \$72,939,-258.50.

There are no diseases of live-stock reported except the so-called "cholera" among hogs, and this is common in Counties where they are most numerous; the losses from this little-understood

scourge have been enormous. Kansas is overflowing with both forage and grain and could Winter to great advantage vast numbers more of cattle and swine than are now obtainable at prices likely to permit a profit.

Rice in Texas.

The Beaumont (Texas) Journal says: When the rice crop of 1894 was being harvested last Fall the Journal gave a lengthy resume of the development of rice farming in this County and prophesied that the acreage of 1894 would be doubled in 1895, and the prophecy ments. I think that in this matter inclusive—tending to an increase in is being fulfilled. In fact, the number Wisconsin leads, at the present time, the acreage by encouraging further of acres that will be planted in rice this year will be nearly three times greater than the acreage of last year, but, what is better, the farming population has been nearly if not actually doubled, Mr. Irish potatoes, 7,635,866 bushels, on Willard G. Lovell, manager of one of 96,228 acres; worth 33 cents per bushel, the largest rice farms in the County, called attention to these facts, and from memory alone gave figures showing that 4,321 acres; worth 37 cents per bushel, the acreage this year would be double that in cultivation last year, and mentioned numbers of new people who came from other States and found homes in Jefferson County."

> Missouri's apple crop this year will be the largest the State has ever pro-Buckwheat, 6,598 bushels, on 873 duced, according to the judgment of the

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Auma Affection, also a nestitive and radical Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, maning this paper—W. A. NOYES, 24, 26 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

BARLEY AND WOOL.

They Must be Made Sources of More Revenue.

Representative Apsley, of Massachusetts, nys: "I believe the Republicans will pursue a course of conservative amendment of the tariff. The Government needs more revenue, and the way to get it will be through vise and equable tariff upon importations. I think we might put seven or eight cents a pound on wool, giving the manufacturers compensative tariff for their finished goods. We should also do something for barley, the existing tariff works a hardship to the chedules which can be amended to advantage to the Government revenues and to American farmers and manufacturers, and this, I think, the Republicans will attempt

Beans are "Vegetables."

The Supreme Court has decided officially that beans are vegetables. The question arose in the case of Hyman Sonn and others against the Collector of the Port of New York. The plaintiff sought to recover duties paid upon beans under the vegetables classification. claiming that they should be admitted free as seeds. Chief Justice Fuller read the opinion of the court, holding that as beans are regarded as vegetables by common usage, they should be so considered by the Customs officials.

Under the McKinley Bill beans paid 40 cents per bushel of 60 pounds. The Wilson Iniquity reduced this to 20 per cent. ad The Mckinley Bill rated "vegevalorem." The Wilson Iniquity reduced this to 10 per tent, ad valorem.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

List of those to be Held in Pennsylvania, with Opening Dates, County, Local Managers, etc. Dec. 2, Lackawanna, A. C. Sisson, Factory-

Bustleton.

Dec. 4, Montgomery, J. Sexton, Spring

Dec. 6, Berks, G. D. Stitzel, Reading. Dec. 9, Bucks, E. Reeder, New Hope. Dec. 11, Philadelphia, J. B. Kirkbride,

Dec. 13, Delaware, G. E. Heyburn, Chadds Dec. 16, Chester, Dr. J. P. Edge, Downingtown.

Dec. 18, Lehigh, J. P. Barnes, Allentown. Dec. 20, Northampton, B. B. McClure, Dec. 23, Monroe, R. Bisbing, Minsi Dec. 27, Carbon. Dec. 30, Luzerne, W. P. Kirkendall, Dallas.

Jan. 3, Schuylkill, W. H. Stout, Pine Grove. Jan. 6, Lebanon, H. C. Snavely, Lebanon Jan. 8, Northumberland, W. L. Nesbit,

Lewisburg.
Jan. 10, Montour, J. K. Murray, Potts Jan. 13, Columbia, C. Eves, Millville. Jan. 15, Sullivan, D. T. Huckell, Forks

ville. Jan. 20, Clinton, J. A. Herr, Cedar Springs. Jan. 22, Centre, J. A. Woodward, Howard Jan. 24, Union, J. A. Gundy, Lewisburg. Jan. 27, Snyder. E. W. Tool, Freeburg.

Jan. 17, Wyoming, D. L. Herman, Eaton-

Jan. 29, Perry, J. E. Stephens, Acker. Jan. 31, Juniata, M. Rodgers, Mexico. Feb. 3, Mittlin, D. E. Notestine, Lewis-Feb. 5, Huntingdon, G. G. Hutchison, Warriors' Mark. Feb. 7, Bedford, S. S. Diehl, Bedford.

Feb. 10, Blair, F. Jackel, Hollidaysburg. Feb. 12, Cambria, J. J. Thomas, Carroll-

Feb. 14, Somerset, N. B. Critchfield. Jennera. Feb. 17, Fayette, G. Hopwood, Uniontown. Feb. 19, Greene, B. F. Herrington, Waynes-

burg. Feb. 21, Washington, J. A. McDowell, Washington. Feb. 24, Allegheny, W. H. McCullough,

Feb. 26, Westmoreland, M. N. Clark, laridge. Feb. 28, Indiana, S. M. McHenry, Indiana. March 2, Armstrong, D. W. Lawson, Day

March 6, Beaver, E. S. Weyand, Beaver. March 9, Lawrence, J. B. Johnston, New March 11, Mercer, Robert McKee, Mercer.

March 4, Butler, W. H. H. Riddle, Butler

March 13, Venango, Porter Phipps, ennerdell. March 16, Crawford, J. B. Phelps. Coneautville. March 18, Erie, A. L. Wales, Corry

March 20, Warren, C. W. Nichols, Spring March 23, Forest.

March 25, Clarion, W. Shanafelt, Brinker March 27, Jefferson, J. McCracken, Frost-March 30, Clearfield, J. Blair Read, Clear-

April 1, Elk. April 3, McKean, A. P. White, Port

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Comfort. comfort one another,
the way is often dreary,
the feet are eften weary,
a the heart is very sad.
e is heavy burden-bearing,
n it seems that none are caring,
d we half forgot that ever we were glad.

Comfort one another
With the hand-clasp close and tender,
With the sweetness love can render,
And the looks of friendly eyes.
Do not wait with grace unspoken,
while life's daily bread is broken—
Gentle speech is off like manna from the
sales.
—Margaret E. Sangster,

Marjorie's Christmas Eve.

Marjorie sits by the window, Dear little Marjorie White, And she listens and listens. For, oh, the bells tell wonderful tales to-night.

The stars peep in at the window;
The noisy old world is at rest,
While the busy tongues of the silver chimes
Are doing their very best.

And what do you think they are saying-The wonderful Christmas bells? With her heart in her eyes and a sweet surprise Dear Marjie listens and tells:

"Think of the old and helpless; Think of the poor and sad; Then open your heart and open your hand, And make the whole world glad.

"Don't bring me a thing, dear Santa," Sweet Marjie says, with a sigh, "I 'spected a doll and a bootiful book— Why, I b'lieve I'm agoing to cry.

"But don't never mind a bit. Santa, You know I'm not very old; Just go to the poor little children, Mamma says some are hungry and cold.

"And, Santa, just give them my dinner I could cat bread and milk if I tried; But, oh, if you please, dear, Santa, Don't tell that I almost cried." -Olive Wood.

ABOUT WOMEN.

MRS. S. A. PALMER, WHOSE death at Cleveland, Ohio, has recently been announced, was in her youth the instructor of James A. Garfield. It was she who taught the future President the alphabet.

MRS. THOMAS LEATHERS IS the Captain of the Mississippi river steamer "Natchez," which runs between New Orleans and Vicksburg. The other officers of the steamer are also women.

THE YOUNG DUCHESS OF Marlborough carried to her English home a trousseau said to be a very simple one for a lady of such rank, but valued at over one hundred thousand dollars, not including the jewels.

MRS. U. S. GRANT HAS PURchased a residence in Washington, and intends making that city her future home. It is an English basement house, located on one of the fashionable residence streets, and has been occupied for the past two years by Secretary Olney.

MRS. CARRIE WILLIAMS, OF California, is an enthusiast on the subject of silk-worm culture. She claims that the climatic and vegetable conditions that the climatic and vegetable conditions of San Diego are such that batching need not be limited to once a year, but may be carried on continuously. She predicts that the profits from this resource may exceed those from lemons, oranges and

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN IS composed of 27 sapphires, 11 emeralds, four rubies, 1,363 brilliants, 1,273 rose diamonds and 277 pearls. It is a very heavy and most uncomfortable affair, and the Queen has only worn it on sixteen different occasions during her long reign.

THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR is a Christian. She is also a victim of the tobacco habit, as she and all the ladies of her court chew tobacco the most of the time. The Madagascar ladies regard this as a great accomplishment, and the society buds are taught to chew tobacco with the same care that American girls are instructed in music or dancing.

CURLING FEATHERS.

The Restoration Process is a Simple One.

Ostrich feathers fresh from ostrichland have to undergo many things before they become the dainty plumes so effective in the hands of the skillful milliner. Upon their arrival they are washed very carefully in warm soapsuds, patched and curled and combed and become things of beauty until caught out in the rain, when a rejuvenation becomes necessary, for nothing gives a hat a shabbier appearance than limp and uncurled ostrich feathers. The process of restoration is a very simple one, when one knows just how, and many pennies may be saved by doing it one's

Have a teakettle full of boiling water shake the feather vigorously through the escaping steam, taking care that it does not get too damp. This livens up the plume and restores its brilliancy if it has become dull and dusty. Next take a rather dull knife, a silver fruit knife is best, and, beginning with the feathers nearest the quill, take a small bunch between thumb and forefinger and draw gently over the blade of the knife until they curl as closely as desired. Follow this process up each side of the tip; in greater variety. The Vandyke patthen take a very coarse comb, comb out tern is the favorite among the heavy worn in a rain or on a damp day, if ther than any other design. placed close to the fire, or in the heat of a register or radiator, they will often recurl themselves, to a certain extent, while

FASHION'S FANCIES.

GUIMPE BODICE.



This dressy guimpe bodice is suitable for home or evening wear. It is of black satin, with bretelles of open jet passementerie. The bodice is boxpleated at the front and back. The square neck is filled in with chiffon of any desired color. The full puffed sleeves fit closely below the elbow and are finished at the hand with a jet band. The bodice is confined at the waist by a soft belt of the satin with a bow and long ends of ribbon at the back. A flaring bow adorns the back of the

CLOTH COSTUME.



Among the newest gowns the front panel is again often seen. The illustration shows a stylish costume of myrtlegreen broadcloth. The back is in Princess shape and the vest and panel tight fitting below and finished with a pointed cuff of velvet. A half girdle is formed by two pointed bands of the velvet, each finished with a large smokedpearl button. With this costume is worn a large hat of myrtle-green velvet, adorned with many ostrich plumes.

All Sorts.

Fancy velvets, velours and velveteens are prominent among the Winter dress-

When first taken from the mines, opals are so tender that they can be picked to pieces with the finger nails.

The King of Siam has a body-guard of 400 warriors selected from the strongest and handsomest women in the land. Fur of all kinds, either as whole garments or as bands for trimming, will be

worn this Winter more than ever

Although the brain of a woman smaller than that of a man, it is said to be somewhat larger in proportion to the weight of the body.

The snug turban and English walking hat are favorite styles for Winter headgear, but should never be chosen by one with a full face.

Salt water is said to be a good tonic for the hair. Use a teaspoonful of salt to a half pint of water, rubbing it on the scalp with a soft cloth.

Long coats for traveling or bad weather wear are made with deep rippling capes and usually pointed hoods are attached in addition.

The greatest misery that could be inflicted on a girl of 20 would be to compel her to marry a man who was her ideal when she was 16.

Cornflower blue-that is, a deep blue almost ultramarine-is much used in the trimmings of Winter hats and bonnets. It is said to be especially becoming to The latest bloomers for wear under

the bicycle skirt are of black satin. They are smooth and do not cling to the inside of the heavy cloth skirt, which is seldom lined.

A young woman bicyclist often seen in Central Park, New York, is attended by a trim young negress, also awheel, and following at a respectful distance. attired in white cap and apron.

Lace was never so cheap nor shown carefully, and your plume is as good as laces; the points must lay flat, so it is new. When ostrich feathers have been never fulled, and therefore it goes fur-

> A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will invariably give relief. 25c. a

WOMAN'S WISDOM.

Sensible Gifts.

There are many things that the busy house wife will appreciate at Christmas or other gift time. Among these you may class hemstitched sheets. How many women just lap the edges of muslin together and seam it up into sheets, with a machine stitched hem. They are so hurried they do not have time to do otherwise, but they do like nice things, and a pair of good hemstitched sheets, even y are not real linen, will be very much appreciated. Turn a hem, say, three inches on one end and four on the other, and after drawing four threads, hemstitch neatly. Make a monogram or initial upon the end where the four-inch hem is found. For this initial you may use Asiatic filoselle, Roman floss, or a good linen floss. Let the work be well done, and there are few housewives who would not be pleased with this gift. Some would not be peased with this gift. Some pillow slips, too, will be a nice thing to give to the busy woman, providing you know just the right size to make them. Allow a four-inch hem; let this be hemstitched, and then above this draw threads and make a border of the beautiful Mexican drawn work. The cobweb design is quite easily made and is very handsome and effective. Even the com-mon, old-fashioned fagoting looks well and very pretty indeed, if it is done neatly. The center of the pillow slips on the upper side may have a handsome monogram wrought with Asiatic filoselle, in solid work, or simply outlined with Asiatic etching silk or the twisted embroidery.

Towels also make good gifts, providing

they are not too elaborate. A half dozen huckabuck towels neatly hemstitched, with an initial or monogram embroidered upon them, will be very nice.—Rose Seelye-Mil-

One Woman's Opinion.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: I see you sk women's opinion about wearing bloomers on all occasions. For myself and several others I say no. No modest Christian woman would be seen wearing the horrid things on the street.

I believe in woman's independence to a ertain extent, and in her suffrage to the full extent. I think she can vote with considerable advantage to herself and country, and even ride a wheel, but never without a skirt. Now, the trouble with the young American woman generally is, she will follow the fashion without any individual thought of the fitness of things. A wheel is a good thing for a woman who wishes to attend to her own affairs, as railroad travel is expensive, and a horse requires care she may not be able to give it, or to understand its management. Now, my opinion is the fadist will never dictate to the American farmers, wives what mode of dress they shall wear; their own good sense will keep them as modest and industrious as their mothers and grandmothers were before them, and if more of our American women would pray, like Solomon, for wisdom and take the motto Excelsior, there would be many, many more happy homes in this broad and prosperous land.—Mrs. Char-Lotte Fitzgerald, Huntington, W. Va.

[This is an honest, womanly letter, but we hink our correspondent has missed our point. We suggest bloomers for farmers, wives not for "all occasions" but for a work-dress. We hope to hear from other bright, wideawake women on this subject, surely an important one to all women.—EDITOR FARM

For the Bloomer.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: We feel very much like shaking hands over the bloomer question, and I am glad I can have the privilege of speaking my mind on thisto me-very important question. The womankind of the world should feel deeply indebted to the bicycle for the revolution it is working in woman's dress, and she who is wise will not be long in availing herself of the opportunity of wearing a dress that is superior to the long, heavy skirts, both in comfort and health. What woman that has done house are of velvet of a darker shade of the work on a farm for 25 years, raising a family wished it was the fashion to wear bloomers? But would a farmer's wife dare to set the example, and, if she did, what would be the result? You have but to look back 20 or 30 years to Susan B. Anthony, that grand reformer, for your answer. But in the 19th century comes the "cycle," and Dame Fashion smiles upon it and says, "It is good," and Mr. Farmer's wife can quietly follow her lead. Well, we are content. The "wheel" follow her has come, as we believe, to stay, and the short dress, or the "bloomer" will be a godsend to many a poor woman, worn and weary after the years of backache brought on wholly by long and heavy skirts. The farmer's wife may never be the happy possessor of wheel, but she will ever have a deep respect, nay, a reverence, for it, in that it gave her permission to wear a dress that did not kill her to work in.

As to the men objecting, why, we might expect that. Haven't they been telling us all these years we were the brightest, best, andsomest, and (to them) dearest beings on earth, and at the same time been saving, Why, my dear, if you would only read and become posted on the current events of the day, you would be much more companionable. I am tired of listening to fashions, fashions, fashions, whenever I come in of an evening. Now, if you would dress as sensibly as we men, there would be no need of a new hat three times a year, or a dress being made over very few months: and, then, think of the say ing there would be when the bills come in. The wife has pondered this in her mind many years, and, finally, has decided he is right, and with her to be convinced she is wrong s to act at once, and she dons the bloomer, when, "Presto, change!" the husband is as-tounded; declares he "will not have it;" his wife shall never become so masculine, so loud. No, indeed, he will "none of it," and we are induced to smile and remark, "Consistency, thou art a jewel."—FARMER'S WIFE, South

A Dakota Literary Club. To a resident of the luxurious East, a letter from far-away Dakota will come like a breath from the North pole, so remote, so very much "out of the world" do the citizens of that favored land regard those who have made the great West their abiding place. True, where now may be seen waving fields of golden grain, and the shriek of the locomotive is often heard, but a few short years ago all was dreary desolation. For miles spread out the billowy prairie until the little "shack" erected by some sturdy pioneer seemed like a tiny boat afloat upon an emerald sea. Strong arms and brave hearts have caused this wild waste to "blossom as a rose." Our advantages are few, but we are doing all that within us lies, and make the most of our opportunities. In this little city lying in the valley of the Sheyenne we have organized a Woman's Literary Club, membership limited to 30. Any member failing in the part assigned her without a reasonable excuse, forfeits her membership. Here are discussed our most noted authors, current events, matters relating to the household, etc. Politics and religion are debarred, being considered cially undesirable for discussion. Roll call responded to by quotations, with name of author given. Many of us are farmers' wives, for there are but few husbands and fathers among us who are not possessors of at least 160 acres of Dakota soil, although in these days of starvation prices for our grain, it sometimes becomes necessary to seek other employment to keep the "wolf from the door." Many farmers whose circumstances Many farmers whose circumstances will admit, move into the nearest town for

benefit of our excellent school system; while upon the prairie many children are unable, on account of the extreme cold and the distance to be traversed, to attend the County

About one year ago the St. Paul Globe, one of the largest daily papers in the Northwest, offered a prize of \$25 for the best article on "How to keep a man in line." Answers poured in from many sources, some regarding the matter merely as a joke, others in a serious vein, each reply conveying some idea of the writer; as, for instance, one letter savored so strongly of spinsterhood that one could almost see the vinegar visage and corkscrew ringlets of its perpetrator. Another, whose matrimonial experience had been brief, and who could not even imagine dear Adol-phus out of "line," still, was willing to give her ideas on the subject for the benefit of her less-fortunate sisters. This was followed by one whose life was one perpetual struggle to keep her wayward partner in the straight and narrow path. The advice given on this all-important topic, however, was much the same, and something in this wise: Always wear a smile. Be content with your possessions. Dress daintily, and if some gown was admired by the lover, wear it for the husband. (I could not forbear a smile at the thought of the expression which would steal over my husband's face, should I appear before him in a sometime pretty and at-tractive gown, worn in the far-away but never-to-be-forgotten halcyon days of courting. In short, be a womanly woman. The Globe then comes foward with the query: Will some of our readers kindly tell us what it is to be a womanly woman?" Evidently the writers had exhausted their ideas on the irst subject, or were unable to cope with the latter, as the responses were somewhat meager, leaving us in doubt as to the attributes of womanliness. So, what is it to be "woman-ly?" Is it not womanly to fulfil one's destiny with the best possible grace, be it as maiden, wife or mother? Am I not a womanly woman because I do not don my prettiest dress and daintiest boots on wash-day to greet my husband; or, if I sometimes forget the smile, which must be stereotyped if always worn, or, loving the good things of life, if I experience an envious pang when my more fortunate neighbor becomes the possessor of that which I may not possess? Is she not a womanly woman who, sharing man's joys, shares also his sorrows; to whom no sacrifice is too great for one she loves; of whom may truthfully be spoken these beautiful lines when burdens are laid down, "She hath done what she could"?—WINIFRED.

Children's Dresses.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: "Isn't it pretty?" said my friend, holding up a new dress she had just finished for me to inspect. "It is lovely," I replied, and the phrase was not extravagant, for it was really one of the prettiest dresses I ever saw. The material was a soft woolen goods of a creamy-white tint. The skirt was of plain straight width, with a deep hem around the bottom. The waist was made with a fitted lining with two box pleats in the back—one on each side of the closing. The trent was gathered in to the neck and waist. A row of herring-bone stitching, done with Asiatic twisted embroidery silk of a pale-blue color, was worked at the upper edge of the skirt hem. The little rufle around the neck and the cuffs of the full shirt sleeves were finished in the same way. A bow of blue ribbon was placed on each shoulder, and on each side of the fullness at the waist. The dress can be washed several times and retain its freshness and

the silk will not fade.
"I think it is the most satisfactory way of trimming little girls' dresses I have ever tried," said my friend; "I made her a dress very much like this last Fall, and after she had worn it two or three months as a best dress, and it had been washed twice, a package of crimson Diamond Dve made it a lovely color. As the silk took a lighter shade than the wool, the trimming was still pretty, and it did not have to be taken apart to dye it. It was just as nice as a new dress, for no one would ever have recognized it again."

I like to see children nicely dressed. It

gives them a feeling of self respect they would never have if compelled to wear shabby or even plain clothes all the time. If a mother will do a little planning, she can always manage to have a few pretty

One of the daintiest suits my little girl was made of the back breadths of a light tan-colored cashmere dress of mine. It was washed, dried, and carefully ironed, then made with a low-necked sleeveless waist, to is best, which the full plain skirt was gathered. The neck and armholes were finished with rufiles of the cashmere, and the hems on the loweredges of these, also the hem of the skirt, were trimmed with a row of feather stitching done with Boston art silk of a bright red color. A little guimpe of red wash silk was made to wear with it. It was pretty, durable, and, what is still better when intended for children's wear, it was washable .-

Household Hints.

MARY.

Mice are very fond of pumpkin seeds. Try using them to bait your traps. A tablespoonful of flour to a tablespoonfu butter is a cooking rule for all sauces.

Boil the cream or milk for the coffee. It loes not then chill the coffee and adds to it richness.

The best time for the baby's bath is ins before his nap, whether that be in the forenoon or the afternoon. Do not open the oven for 20 minutes after

outting in cake; then close the door gently or the jar will cause the cake to fall. A good furniture polish is made by using one part of vinegar to three parts of raw

linseed oil. Rub on with a flannel cloth. When ironing a tablecloth never iron in a cross fold. Fold the cloth lengthwise and

then fold once more only, also lengthwise. Thick woolen rugs are the only ones to be used in front of a fire; in such rugs a slight flame may be readily smothered. Cotton rugs are very inflammable.

Dip your broom once a week in clear, hot suds, shake it until almost dry and hang it up or stand it with the handle down. Brooms treated in this way will serve double

Paint the kitchen floor once a year and lay down pieces of carpet in front of the stove and tables. This will save much hard scrubbing and add to the scat appearance of the kitchen.

A pailful of water containing four gallons may be purified by adding a teaspoonful of powdered alum. After standing a while it will be found that all importities have settled to the bottom.

The quiet workers and the ones who accomplish most in housework..." The woman who fusses digs her own gaive, and she who is always worrying not only grougs herself but every member of her household as well." There is nothing better for cleaning steel knives than a raw potato dipped in fine brick-dust. Cut off a thin slice of the potato each time, to leave a raw surface, dip in the brick-dust and a very little rubbing will suffice.

To clean glass bottles which have held oil. put a few ashes in each bottle and stand them in cold water, which bring gradually to the boil; let them boil for one hour, and then stand in the water until cold. Wash the bottles with soapsuds and rinse with clear

FREE TO INVALID LADIES.



The old story of Prometheus is a parable, an allegory. Prometheus was on terms of intimacy with the gods. From them he stole fire, and gave it to men. For this sin he was bound to the rocks of Mount Cauhe was bound to the focks of Mount Cau-casus, and vultures were set upon him. They only ate his liver. This grew again as fast as it was pecked away. Are his suf-ferings to be imagined? Yes, and realized. Take a modern interpretation of the par-Take a modern interpretation of the parable. There is no cooking without fre. In cooking and eating the mischief lies. The stomach is overtasked, the bowels become clogged, they cannot dispose of the food that is given them. The impurities back up on the liver. Then come the vultures. The sufferings from an outside, visible hurt, are a mere pin-scratch to the torments of a diseased liver.

But, moderns are ahead of the ancients. There is a sequel to the old story. Dr.

There is a sequel to the old story. Dr. Pierce is the author. His "Golden Medical Discovery" is more than equal to the vultures of dyspepsia and its kindred discases. Every atom of the "Discovery" is an active agent against disease. It flies like a ferret, wherever it is sent. It is as sure as the needle of the compass. There like a ferret, wherever it is sent. It is as sure as the needle of the compass. There is no more need of suffering from dyspepsia than there is of hanging one's self.

Mr. W. ROGERS, of 50 of Grayson St., Louisville, Ky. has this to say for himself and the "Golden Medical Discovery": "I was a dyspeptic. I had not had a comfortable night in six years. I have taken three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I am now fifty years old. I feel thirty years younger." Yours truly.

Willie Rogers

HOME TABLE.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING.

One and one-half cups suet, chopped very fine; one-half cup milk; one-half cup sugar; one-half cup molasses; one-half teaspoon salt; one-half teaspoon cinnamon; one-half teaspoon cloves; one-half teaspoon allspice; one-half teaspoon soda; two cups raisins; two eggs flour to make a stiff batter.

Bake two hours, and serve with hard sauce. Or it may be boiled. Tie in a cloth, leaving room to swell, and drop into boiling water; boil two hours.-Mrs. S. E., Missouri.

PORK FRUIT CAKE.

One pound pork chopped fine; onehalf pint boiling water; one cup molasses; two cups sugar; seven cups flour; one pound chopped raisins; two teaspoons saleratus; nutmeg, cinnamon, and cloves to taste. This makes two loaves. COFFEE CAKE.

One cup sugar; one cup molasses; one cup very strong coffee; two-thirds cup butter; three cups flour; one pound raisins, or less; one pound currants, if you choose, a little citron : one teaspoon each of cinnamon and cloves; one teaspoon soda. Rub butter and sugar to a cream, dissolve soda in the coffee. This cake is very nice without the currants or citron.-Mrs. H. PEASE, N. Y.

POTATO CROQUETTES WITH MEAT. meat; one cup cold mashed potato; Cut the cotton at every sprig, and it is finish-one besten egg; a little salt and penner; ed except trimming the fringe. Or, if you Present subscribers can obtain the book—can one beaten egg; a little salt and pepper; mix well and make into balls, roll in flour and fry in butter. Any kind of meat may be used, but chicken or veal

POTATO CROQUETTES WITH BREAD. One pint cold boiled potato cubes; one-half pint dried bread crumbs; season and wet with three well-beaten eggs. Have the frying pan ready with three or four tablespoons butter or drippings heated to bubbling; into this drop the mixture by the spoonful and brown

POTATO FRITTERS.

One-half pint milk, two eggs, and a pinch of salt; stir in cold mashed potatoes enough to make a stiff batter and fry in boiling lard.

POTATO OMELET.

One-half pint of boiled and diced or mashed potatoes; three eggs; half a cup of milk; salt; pour into a buttered pan, fry, fold and serve the same as any other omelet.-C. D.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

Purity Assured by Making Them at Home.

[Selected.] BROWN-SUGAR CANDY.

Two cups granulated sugar, one cup water and one-half cup strong vinegar. Boil half an hour; turn into a buttered dish, and when cool pull until very light colored.

POPCORN BALLS. Pop the corn, salt it and keep it

varm; with a whiskbroom sprinkle over it a mixture of one ounce of gum arabic and one-half pound of sugar dissolved in a pint of water; this mixture should boil a few minutes, then let get cold. Form into balls with the

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS. One pint of sugar, one pint of New

Orleans molasses, one-fourth pound butter, one-fourth pound grated chocolate, one-half cup sweet cream. Try often by dropping a little in cold water; when about done add a teaspoon vanilla. Pour about one-fourth inch thick, on greased tins, and when nearly cool mark n squares.

BUTTERSCOTCH.

One cup white sugar, one cup table molasses, one tablespoon black molasses. one teaspoon vinegar; flavor with vanilla or lemon. Run into greased pans very thin.

CANDY NUTS.

Boil three cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water until it hardens

when dropped into water, then flavor excelsior, and let it be good and thick on top with lemon. It must not boil after the lemon is put in. Put a nut on the end of a fine knitting needle, dip it in the candy, then take it out and turn on the needle until it is cool. Malaga grapes and oranges quartered may be candied in the same way.

PLAIN TAFFY.

Three cups granulated sugar, twothirds of a cup water, and one-third teaspoon of cream-tartar. Boil all together without stirring; when half done add a teaspoon butter. When it will snap, it is done and must then be poured out on a buttered plate to cool. Be careful not to cook too much. Pull until smooth and white; while pulling flavor with peppermint or vanilla.

MARSHMALLOWS.

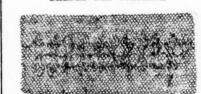
Dissolve one-half pound of white gum arabic in one pint of warm water, strain and add one-half pound pulverized sugar. Place over the fire, stirring constantly until the sirup is the consistency of honey. Add gradually the whites of four eggs well beaten; stir the mixture until it becomes somewhat thin and does not adhere to the fingers; pour into a tin slightly dusted with cornstarch, and when cool divide into squares,

COCOANUT STICKS.

Grate up fine the meat of two cocoanuts, put in a kettle with four pounds of pulverized sugar, the beaten whites of two eggs and the milk contained in both nuts. Stir together over the fire until you discern an appearance of the eandy turning back to sugar. Take off immediately. Make into round, flat cakes and put on buttered dishes to harden. If you want part of it pink, stir in the least bit of pokeberry juice after you remove the candy from the

STITCHES.

DARNED NET CURTAINS.



Window drapery, either full or sash length, is very dainty made of net with a simple pattern darned in stripes, using a delicate tinted flax thread, pink, blue or yellow. The edge should be finished with a chain or button-hole stitch, and tiny tassels of the flax thread fastened at intervals. This makes

a very effective drapery. A PRETTY TIDY. First procure some balls of tidy cotton, number 14, and a wooden frame about 20 inches square, (or any size you wish,) with an inch sprig (brad) driven half down in the center of each corner, and similar ones along the sides in line with these, an inch apart, or closer. Fasten your cotton to the second side sprig, and weave from this sprig to the one directly opposite, passing around each sprig 10 or 12 times, then draw the thread to the next sprig and weave in same manner. Continue in this manner until the sprigs are all filled. Now cross these threads in the same way from the other two sides, and if you want it very heavy, then cross with the sa number of threads diagonally in both direct tions. You will now have two or four warps on your frame, each in different directions. With a needle and tidy cotton securely fasten Two teacups finely chopped cold seet, drawing the cotton from one to another. | will send the book and The American want fluffy little balls, cut the cotton at every place where it crosses, cut in the middle of each, except one or two threads, being careful not to cut the one that you tie with. To

> from the red table linen will answer the purpose and looks real pretty; and is so cheap, oo. Then steam it well. A HOME-MADE HASSOCK.

make it still prettier, before you commence

to tie, weave in two or three threads of red

worsted or yarn that will not fade. Threads

Necessity is truly the mother of invention. f one hasn't the money to buy what one wants one must think up how to stock on hand. Hassocks, or foot-stools, are convenient for many purposes. Let me tell you how easily you can make one. Take even tin fruit-caus, put one in the middle. and the other six around it; draw around this a band of unbleached muslin and fasten firmly; set them on a piece of paper and cut pattern of the bottom, of pasteboard, cover this with paper muslin, as it slips better than anything else; then cut out a similar-shaped piece for the top, from cloth, or whatever material you use, also a band to fit the sides. Cord the top piece around the edge and work some pretty design on it, and sew on the band; stuff the cans with hav or

of the cans also, as it will pack in a little while; draw your worked piece, or cloth, over it, and sew firmly to the bottom, and you have your hassock to use on the porch in Summer, or as a footstool before the fire. It is strong as well as very light, and can be moved easily with the foot.—M. R., Gessie,





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REMEMBER that we do not care to dispose of the watch with single subscribers, but our object in this unparalleled offer to to give the watch free to our friends who will raise the clubs of eight, because we want THE AMERICAN FARMED to go for the coming year into every farmer's nome in the country. To accomplish this we are willing to make the sacrifice which this offer entails.

DO NOT LOSE TIME,

THE AMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. C.

HER CELESTIAL ADORER. A Loving Heart under His Six Quilted Coats.

BY L. HEREWARD.

"If we measure the hearts of others by our own, we shall not find them different."—Chinese Protects.

She was little, prim, and pious. She was also distractingly pretty. Three of these qualities are an unusual combination. Therefore worthy

She came up to New York to study bookkeeping and shorthand. Her name was Alice Pearson, and she had a mania

for converting people.

The house at which she boarded was kept by a stout Irish-American woman -Mrs. Brown. She looked the essence of good nature, but she let the boarders freeze all the Winter by never having a fire in the furnace, and she fed them with pork and beans until life became a burden. She had a daughter, Matie, tall, rather well-favored, though running to bone, who was much in love with a man whom I may term the " head-

boarder." That is, a person who, having a magnificent constitution, had been able to stand the ravages of Mrs. Brown's pork and beans the longest. He was a medical student, and his name was Caldwell. He was very good looking, by

There were 16 boarders in Mrs. Brown's establishment the first night Miss Pearson came down to dinner. Two weeks afterwards there were 21, and within a month, Mrs. Brown's limit _30-had been reached. The new comers it was noticed were all men; and curiously enough men who, in the rush of New York business life, had time to worry about their souls. The fact was. that before the lovely Miss Pearson had been in the house five weeks, she had nearly ruined the surrounding boardinghouses, and had turned Mrs. Brown's erstwhile peacefully wicked establishment into three opposing revival meetings rolled into one and let loose.

She was so pretty and she was so pious, and the most fascinating thing about her was that, while she really was so good, she did not look it. Her mouse-colored hair broke into the wickedest little curls over her smooth, round brow, and little sinful tendrils crept down her white neck in the most madsaintly brown left eve there was a distinet though minute dent in the softly pink cheek-in short, probably the most worldly dimple that ever strayed away from that portion of the face usually

Devastation followed in her wake, but she herself was not to blame. She simply walked serenely and demurely rising from her knees, he turned towards into the eyes of whatever young man her that unchangeable smile, and affably she chanced to meet, and from the eyes remarked: by a short and easy route to his heart. So it went through the house, and even outside of it.

if he had been a Christian.

Miss Pearson affected demure little gray frocks with a wide Eton collar and

brethren with souls to save. But Millie bewitching, brilliant night world. as a sister woman never entered into her and hate and ache, as it was possible the never annoyed or frightened her. heart under Caldwell's tweed loved. ing the state of their souls.

her attention to Fah Chung.
"How do you do, Mr. Chung?" she greeted him with one morning when he

came for the laundry work.

"Ni cha," replied the Celestial. Miss Pearson stared.

Pearson," struck in Millie, who was then it was Caldwell who found it out. sweeping the room. "Oh! Ni cha, Mr. Sing."

The Chinaman did not change s facial muscle. He did not want to look sad, and he could not grin any harder great beat outward.

That was getting on.

15

That was getting on.

smile of his was so fixedly wide, that son fasten a rose in his buttonhole. Caldwell declared the top of his head to be an island surrounded by mouth. hours and a half on different Saturdays

Still, it was what one might call a gener-

The following week he laid on her shrine a package of Chinese fire-crackers, and had learned to count up to five in English. She had eight articles in the washing, but he began over again at "one" when he reached the place where "six" ought to be, so that was all right.

Miss Pearson never got beyond "Ni cha" in her study of the Chinese tongue, but Fah Chung applied himself with ardor to the mastery of English, and went about his laundry practicing-'One collie, one collie, two cuff, two cuff, one collie, two cuff." When he got so that he could say, " Allee lightee washee soon, done Slatteday," Miss Pearson thought it time to begin her spiritual ministrations. Accordingly, she took him down to the boarding-



SHE KNELT BY THE SOFA AND PRAYED. house drawing-room one Saturday, sat him on a stiff horsehair chair just where

he got the drafts, between the fireless

grate and the door, beautifully, and discoursed to him.

She told the Chinaman that he was a worm fit only for the burning. She dived into the depths of Original Sin, and enlarged on the lake of burning fire and its connection with heathen-Chinamen in particular. Her Celestial catechumen grinned serenely. She grew eloquent over the Scriptural authority for deep-water baptism (she herself was a Deep-Water Baptist), and she propounded in moving terms the beauties of the doctrine of infant damnation. Fah Chung's little nose got purple and his little bare ankles showed a fine blue over the neat white shoes, dening manner. Just underneath her but the heart under the six quilted coats was very warm.

For exactly one hour and thirty-two minutes did the lovely Miss Pearson catechise that unfortunate Oriental, at the end of which time she knelt by the alloted to dimples, and quite spoiled a sofa and sent up a prayer that his darkprim little maiden's would-be severe ened mind might be enlightened and made to perceive the truth of her words. The girl was sincerely in earnest, and it was something of a shock when, on

"Me likee Melican gal."

Fah Chung slept in a tiny box of a room at the back of his laundry. Pres-Fah Chung, laundryman, late of ently he took to bunking on his iron-Pekin, subsequently of San Francisco, ing-table and let the box to a lodger. where you shall sit forever in the sun then of the Bowery, New York, fell as made and let the box to a lodger.

Fah Chung seemed to desire a larger installed and jealously in love with her as come. The fever of the New York sticks until the full moon is not so round. world had seized him. He longed to as your face. Oh lady, as beautiful as amass riches.

With all her primness, and in spite of cutts of white, and Fah Chung-oh, her knowledge that everything not bliss-Fah Chung washed and ironed absolutely slow must of necessity be sinthem for her.

It has been remarked that Miss Pear- deventurous nature. The great town, son had a mania for converting people, to her country mind, was full of which means that she conscientiously wonders; and leading, as a woman, even harried persons whose religious views a young and very pretty woman, can, differed from her own until the here- if she choose, in New York, as indepenafter was not a circumstance to it. Now, dent a life as if she were her own brother, it is to be noted that when people talk she indulged her passion for exploring very much of "Our Brethren" they do frequently. Her studies usually occuvery little thinking of our "brothers." | pied the day, but on those evenings when The statement is explained thus: Miss she was not engaged in setting the board-Pearson, like most conscientious Ameri- ing-house by the ears by catechising one cans, regarded people of a different or another fortunate young masculine sincolor—say, Fah Chung, or Millie, Mrs. ner, she donned a trig little gray bonnet Brown's negro waitress-as speaking and cloak, and wandered out into the

mind, any more than did Fah Chung as found that she felt a little uncomfortable a real human brother. That those queer in walking by herself up Broadway, slanting eyes of his could see as the eyes | Fifth Avenue, or Madison Square in the of other men saw, or that the heart evening; but the good-natured crowds under those six quilted coats could love in less fashionable parts of the town

What more blissful than to walk down ingly began her investigations concern- which one enterprising delicatessen shopowner had carved out of solid lard, and Mrs. Brown made strong objections to And, after a stroll part way down the to watch it owner at work. having her servants demoralized by Miss Pearson's religious notions, so that through into dark, deserted Thompson energetic laborer in the vineyard turned Street and wander about a little before taking Bond Street or one of the other turnings leading into the upper part of

had gone anywhere except perhaps to or two to absorb the moisture evenly? "I guess he means 'Howdy,' Miss chapel or to do a bit of shopping, and He-good fellow that he was-simply tiny spray over the garment in hand at

Now it chanced that a certain pair of narrow slanting black eyes had been dainty ruffles of a little white apron keener even than Caldwell's big round with his slender yellow fingers, and iron than he was already doing. The left brown ones. Their owner periled his ing with ardor, was probably never so side of the six padded coats gave a "washee-up shop's" reputation for thunderstruck in all his life, as when it promptness by lingering about the board- was snatched from his hands, and a ing-house every night for an hour after lovely little face as red as a rose with The loved one could now converse as dinner, to learn what his divinity's move- anger and disgust, disclosed to him Miss fluently in his native tongue as he in ments were to be. If she went explor- Pearson's indignant brown eyes. The ing, so did Fah Chung, and kept an eye rest of her things lay on a shelf near, on her. It grew more complicated and, scolding as fast as her tongue could The next time he came he brought when Caldwell took to shadowing her too. one of those little reeds with a bunch of That gentleman never noticed the Chinabair fastened in one end, which the man, but Fah Chung did not grin so upon the table, and marched away, the been introduced during the past season Thinese use for pens, and presented it, hard when he looked at Mr. Caldwell, amazed Chung in the meantime stand- in lawn grass seed. with his immovable grin. That gentle particularly after he had seen Miss Pearing in helpless bewilderment, his cheeks

After Miss Pearson had spent five, and his black eyes staring. would repay him for the great amount of labor and more abundant nearly somewhat exaggerated metaphor. It is closely related to the lance- every year.

she came to the conclusion that she was doses. The one word "Christian" really contained all she was trying to teach him; so she gave up lecturing, and contented herself with saying over and over again in a very loud tone:

"Christian, Christian, Mr. Chung-Christian."

He took it that she was teaching him the English for some article in the washing, but he could not hit upon just what one. He would lift a collar and say, "Clistian?" and she would shake her head. Then a cuff, a necktie, an apron. No? Ah! he had it. "Clistian" was evidently the name for the washing collectively. No? Fah Chung pondered deeply. At last he got it.
What! Cut off his pigtail, wear a

spotted necktie, a stiff hat, and eat pork? It was a struggle. He did it, though.

He walked into Miss Pearson's room one day, set down his basket of clothes. and horrified that virgin by remarking: "Me Clistian now, hellee damme.

Eat pigee-damme hellee." With civilized garb he had adopted

civilized language. There are some things that change not, neither in America nor in China, he would "go and finish that Chinaman." and the heart of the lover is one. Fah Chung might take the Fourth of July, with fire-crackers and illuminations, to be a kind of American "Feast of the Lanterns" --- a great religious festival, in fact. There he mistook. Decidedly.

But Fah Chung was right when he guessed that the object of his passion after its heart-broken owner. regarded him no more in the light of a lover than she would some old woman who chose to wear a pigtail and unusual He made no mistake either in his in-

terpretation of her difference of manner towards him and the-to him-strange people among whom she lived. Humanity to her meant Americans. those Englishmen who did not drop

their r's or use soft a's, and possibly Germans or Frenchmen-if they bought their dress suits ready made and wore bad neckties.

They were all Christians; therefore Fah Chung, as we have seen, became a Christian too.

The change in dress shadowed upon Miss Pearson's mind the fact that her laundryman was a man, and her manner towards him became somewhat reserved. That was good for a beginning. He wrote her a letter-she took it for a laundry list, by the bye-in his native tongue, of course-in which he declared his passion. He knew she could not read it, but it was an outlet for his feelings. He got his Irish lodger so address the envelope. As it stood, she could read the outside and he the inside, so that made it even.

From the translation it would appear that he was not half bad as a lover. It

"O beautiful lady, the sun in the heavens is not so bright as your smile; the fur of the mouse is not so soft as your soft hair; whiter than rice are your distinguished teeth. Each hour my stupidity dies until you bestow on my unworthiness your adorable heart. Marry me. We will go to China, the moon."



It was rather a pity that Fah Chung could not have learned a little more of the customs of his adopted country She was not sure just why, but she earlier. The knowledge might have saved him from making two great mistakes. The first lay in the fact that he botanists since the beginning of the had not curtained his laundry window. Strolling down the Bowery one bright afternoon and enjoying to the full the rush and roar of life in that Broadway rity in clover seed, but it is not named of the lower-class "Gothamites," Miss hated, and ached-was a fact beyond Sixth Avenue, with its cheap restaurants Pearson was amusing herself by count- the United States. During the past her fancying. Yet she felt that she had filled with noisy, merry people; to gaze ing the different nationalities represented a duty towards them both, and accord- enraptured at the spirited life-sized lion, in the shops, and so on. At the last corner she came upon Fah Chung's She tried her hand on Millie first, but placed in his window to attract attention. to admire the scrupulous cleanliness and had doubtless existed before in small

Now the ways of American laundrywomen are not as the ways of Chinese laundrymen.

The former sprinkles the rough-dried clothes by dipping her hand into a basin of water and flirting the drops from her It was a long time before any one at finger-tips. Then she rolls the garment the boarding-house dreamed that she up tightly and lays it away for an hour

Not so the Chinaman. He fills his mouth with water and deftly ejects a followed at a distance and kept guard. the same time he is ironing it.

Fah Chung lovingly pulling cut the wag, she gathered up, thrust them into many of these places. In some ina piece of paper, threw a half dollar stances, however, it is known to have

them to pieces within a month, and the leafed plantain, or rib grass, and to the giving him spiritual truths in too large laundry of Fah Chung knew them no woolly plantain. The leaves, appearing more. Alas!

His second mistake-a fatal onesprang from a national difference of views regarding death and all things | The seed-bearing stems, 5 to 12 inches appertaining thereto which exists between the extreme East and the West.

He sent her a most gorgeous and comfortable coffin—life size—for a Christmas present. Anyone in China would have been

flattered no end by such a splendid gift.

Miss Pearson did not seem to like it. In fact, she took it as an intimation on the Celestial's part that the "wooden overcoat"-as they are facetiously termed in the States-would presently have a wearer, whom he, in remembrance of the scene in the laundry, would gladly provide.

It is probable that Fah Chung would

have been kicked farther down the street than he was but that Caldwell, who was in the drawing-room when the gift was presented, had to leave him just then.

Miss Pearson in her agitation seemed to require some one to hold her in his plant produces about 15 flower spikes, arms, and call her his darling, and as- and an average spike bears about 100 sure her that just as soon as he had time She would not let any of the other fellows do it-Matie did not offer toso Caldwell sacrificed himself. Good old fellow! Matie glanced at them, and looked rather as if she could have found a use for that coffin if they had not been heavier grass seeds. in such haste to pitch it into the street

The little Chinaman crept miserably away, wondering at the uncivilized manners of those "Western barbarians." But even then "'is 'rt was true"-not to Poll, but to Pearson.

Caldwell married Miss Pearson. Fah Chung? Ah, yes; Fah Chung. Well, he got killed one night near the

Bowery. Caldwell, at that time accepted lover to Miss Pearson, had told her that she must on no account venture into any of the streets between lower Broadway and the Bowery alone. So one evening, when he was at the hospital, she felt it her imperative duty to do so. She wandered about Mulberry Street, the Italian quarter, for a while, and did the Jewish precinct-Baxter Street-unconscious of two figures that had been following her for the last half hour. From the top of Baxter Street there is a short, very narrow, very dark turning leading into the wide and brilliantly lighted Bowery. This turning is very quiet. It is filled with Chinese gambling hells and opium dens. The police rather avoid the place. It rejoices in the descriptive and suggestive local name of "Dead Man's Ailey." As Miss Pearson was about to enter it, she was stopped by a Chinaman, who motioned her not to come that way. Recognizing Fah Chung she indignantly brushed past him, and with great stateliness

proceeded on. Half-way between Baxter Street and the Bowery, a stealthy figure stole close behind her-another figure quickly and quietly ran between them, there was a muttered oath, a slight struggle, and something gleamed in the hand of the Alley one man was running swiftly and silently toward the sheltering crowds in Baxter Street, and the other, a little Chinaman, lay on the ground bleeding to death. When Miss Pearson, on reaching home, found that her purse was gone,

she exclaimed: "There! I knew that a creature who sprinkled clothes in the disgusting way he did, wasn't honest! "-To-Day.

WEEDS.

And How to Kill Them

BY LYSTER H. DEWEY.

(From Bulletin, United States Department of

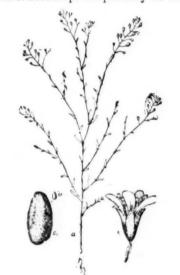
BRACTED PLANTAIN (Plantago aristata). This plant, although a native of the Mississippi Valley and well known to present century, is practically new as a weed. In a very few instances its seeds have been mentioned as a minor impuin any of the numerous lists of weeds of season it has appeared in abundance in meadows, pastures, and lawns in many localities from Maryland to Illinois. laundry. She stopped at the window Although generally reported as new it



FIG. 3.—BRACTED PLANTAIN. quantity and with less robust habit in

almost like a tuft of rather thick, darkgreen grass leaves, spring from the apex of a somewhat thickened root. in hight and numbering 5 to 25 on each plant, as in other plantain, are leafless and naked near the base. At first the flower spike is contracted and short, but at maturity it is 2 to 5 inches long and crowded with small flowers. Below each flower is a narrow green bract one-half to an inch long, giving the flower spike a plumelike appearance. Each flower produces two seeds in an eggshaped capsule which opens transversely, the dome-shaped lid with the persistent, papery corolla lobes falling away with the two seeds hanging in it. This kind of parachute enables the seeds to be carried a short distance by the wind. They usually fall near the parent plant, hence after the first introduction the bracted plaintain grows in dense colonies, coverng the ground so thickly as to choke out all other vegetation. An average flowers, or 200 seeds, making a total of about 3,000 seeds to the plant. The seeds are dark-brown or nearly black oblong, concavo-convex, rounded at the ends, and about one-twelfth of an inch long. They are most likely to be found as an impurity in clover seed and the

The bracted plantain is so low and nconspicuous and its leaves are so much like those of grass that it is not easily discernible until the flower spikes appear. Hand pulling and burning is perhaps one of the best remedies where the plants are not too abundant. If the land has become thoroughly seeded a series of hoed crops will probably be nec-



essary to clear it out. In permanent pas tures, mowing the plants as the seed stalks first appear will keep them in subjection. The mowing will have to be repeated several times, however, as the bracted plantain sends up seeds stalks from May until November.

The reports concerning this plant during the past season indicate that, if unchecked, it is likely to prove as troublesome as the rib grass which has become so widely distributed, chiefly in clover seed. The seeds of the bracted plantain are of nearly the same size and tain are of nearly the same size and not be cured and could not live. I suffered untold pains and misery, such as no pen can they ripen throughout the same season describe, for six years. I was confined to my -June to November-they are just as likely to be harvested and thrashed with the clover seed.

FALSE FLAX (Camelina sativa).

where it has long been known as a times per day, his 'Golden Medical Distrophlesome weed in flax fields. It troublesome weed in flax fields. It resembles flax somewhat, but has much Pierce's Pellets every night. smaller flowers and seeds, and its seed capsules are pear-shaped instead of spherical. (Fig. 11, a.) It is an an- been restored to the best of health. nual, like shepherd's purse, peppergrass, and most of the other troublesome weeds of the mustard family. In the northern part of its range, at least, the seeds are seldom matured except on plants which grow as Winter annuals. The seeds germinating in the Fall produce a rosette of leaves in the same manner as the dandelion. In the Spring a seed stalk is developed from the midst, and after the seeds are matured the plant dies. The seeds germinating in the Spring produce plants that usually blossom during the same season, but seldom mature seeds,

being killed too early by the frost. The false flax has become abundant and troublesome as a weed in some parts of Michigan and Minnesota. It is also present in several other States, but not vet abundantly enough to cause any appreciable damage. It is most troublesome in flax and in Winter wheat and rve. Pastures and meadows are also injured to a considerable extent. The seed (Fig. 11, e, d,) occurs as an impurity in flaxseed and clover seed, and in some of

the grass seeds, especially timothy.

Where the false flax has become abundant it may be necessary to omit Winter wheat and rye from the rotation for a few years and raise crops that will permit cultivation in Autumn. Spring grain crops may be grown, or hoed crops may occupy the ground during the Summer. Hoed crops may be employed to best advantage, as the cultivation given to these crops will induce the false-flax seed to germinate and thus clear the land sooner. In pastures and meadows the weeds may be pulled if they have not become too abundant; but if this work has been long neglected it will probably be necessary to plow and cultivate the land.

The false flax, like most of the other weeds here treated, is not yet one of our "worst weeds." In fact, where it is most abundant there are probably other weeds that outrank it in bad qualities. This and most of the others are either of The bracted plantain is an annual, comparatively recent introduction, or puffed out with his mouth full of water, sometimes a Winter annual, and in some are as yet troublesome only in rather cases the roots are apparently perennial. restricted localities. They are spreading

SHE IS ENGAGED.

The Most Beautiful Woman In New England.

WILL HER SONS BE STATESMEN. HER DAUGHTERS MODELS OF PERFECT WOMANHOOD?

If the half of what has been said and written of woman's inhumanity to woman were true the girl whose picture is here given would not be living to-day. According to her own words, it was another woman's letter that saved her



lady in the flesh say that she is to-day the most perfect specimen of female lovliness in

She is the embodiment of that type of auty which springs from within, and cannot be portraved on the artist's inanimate canvas or in a newspaper illustration any more than it can be produced by outward means on the face of the living subject.

PERSONAL CHARMS. To her personal charms she adds accomplishments and s cial standing. The fact that she is engaged to be married may cause sus-ceptible young men to lose interest in her, but there are reasons why she becomes of particular interest to every woman in the land.

When a girl is engaged she is preparing to make the history of the world. Whether her sons shall be statesmen or day laborers and whether her daughters are invalids models of perfect womanhood depends chiefly upon the engaged girl herself. And this particular girl considered herself a fit subect for a madhouse less than a year ago.

A HAPPY LIFE.

Through childhood she had been so carefully guarded that she had not known suffering or misery, hardly a moment's unhappiness. But suddenly there came to her a terrible revelation of woman's woes in her own soul-racking experience. She found herments peculiar to her sex. The agony she endured in silence caused so complete a break-down in body and mind that she became an object of pity to her friends and a puzzle to physicians. A horrible attack of eczema, hich so disfigured her that she was ashame to show her face, added to her misery. Her se attracted wide attention; medical vas freely sought here, there and vonder, but without avail. Travel, medical springs, and health resorts proved equally futile. It was while in the South, when she had been bro to the verge of human endurance, and when her reason seemed about to be swallowed up in suffering, that her friends learned how Mrs. J. F. Smith, of Oakfuskee, Cleburne Co., Ala., had been rescued from a similar ordeal.

PRONOUNCED HOPELESS.

doctors treated my case for years. They all gave me up as hopeless; they said I could detected save by the glosset events and the detected save by the glosset events and the detected save by the glosset events are detected as a second save by the glosset events are detected hand of death every day. I was afflicted with 'Female Weakness'-bearing-down sensations-pain in the small of my backcostive, also palpitation of the heart. When I began taking the wonderful This plant, a member of the mustard | medicines that cured me, I could sit up only family, has been introduced from Europe, took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription three

"These medicines cured me. I feel as well as I ever did in my life. Through the will of God, and these medicines, I have

HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS LOST. Another letter figures in the remarkable experience of this Massachusetts girl. It was written by Mrs. John G. Foster, 33 Chapin Street, Canandaigua, N. Y., and reads: "I was troubled with eczema, or saltrheum, seven years. I doctored with a number of our home physicians and received no henefit whatever. Lalso took treatment from physicians in Rochester, New York, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Binghamton, and received no benefit from them. In fact, I have paid out hundreds of dollars to the doctors without benefit. My brother came to visit us from the West, and he told me to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It had cured him. I have taken ten bottles

of the 'Discovery' and am entirely cured."
"It was these letters," says the beautiful young womon whose picture is here given, "that saved my life, for they induced me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and

ity Dr. Fletce's rational Prescription, and his Golden Medical Discovery. "These remedies rescued me from a help-less, hopeless condition of agonizing suffering, from which neither physicians, friends faith, nor hope were able to rescue me. Her perfect face, features, and form, tell more forcibly than words, how remarkable that rescue has been. The medicines men-tioned above, used conjointly, as therein explained, constitute a scientific and effective course of remedial treatment for a great variety of chronic or lingering maladies

Pierce's Favorite Prescription has cured thousands of suffering women. It is a perfect specific for the troubles peculiar to them. It eradicates the disease, stops the dragging, life-sapping drain, and in a perfectly rational, natural way builds up the wasted strength. It will bring buoyant health. It will put roses into pale faces-solid flesh in sunken places. It does away with the humiliating examinations and "local treatment" so much dreaded by modestly sensi-

tive women.

Every disorder that can be reached through the blood, yields to the purifying qualities of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Besides, it builds up wholesome flesh and strength; not merely fat, like filthy Cod liver oil, but solid muscle. As an appetizing, re-storative tonic, to repel disease and build up the needed fiesh and strength, there's nothing to equal it. It rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, braces up the whole system, and restores health and vigor.

A GREAT BOOK FREE.

When Dr. Pierce published the first edition of his work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, \$1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of

As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now distributing, absolutely free, 500,000 copies of this most complete, interesting and valuable common sense medical work ever published—the recipient only being required to mail to him or

the World's Dispersion of Medical Association of Buffalo, N. Y., of which he is presi-BER with COUPON twenty-one (21) one-cent No. 185. stamps to mailing only,

and the book will be sent post-paid. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over 1,000 pages and more than 300 illustrations. Several finely illustrated chapters are devoted to the careful consideration, in plain language, of diseases peculiar to women and their successful home-treatment without the aid of a physician and without having to submit to dreaded "examinations" and the stereotyped "local applications," so repulsive to the modestly sensitive woman. cisely the same as that sold at \$1.50, except only that the books are bound in strong manilla paper covers instead of cloth. Send Now before all are given away. They are going off rapidly, therefore, do not delay sending immediately if in want of one.

RAMIE.

Reports by Our Consuls as to Progress Abroad. Consul Claude Meekes, at Bradford,

England, writes under date of Aug. 23,

1895, that a practicable method of de-

corticating and degumming ramie has at length been discovered, and tests, which have apparently been successful, have been made. The making of ramie sails instead of cotton sails for some celebrated American yachts has stimulated inquiries on the part of American manufacturers as to machinery, methods of spinning, etc. He says the spinning of ramie has been carried on in the Bradford district at different times. In every case it has been abandoned for the reason that there was not sufficient demand for the yarn to make it a profitable product. The Consul then states that the sole reason for this is because the fiber is produced from a raw material that is immature, coarse, and unfit for such use. Mr. Felix Max Raabe, he says, a gentleman who has given the thoughtful study of a lifetime to such fibers as flax, hemp and ramie, assured him that the only reason that the ramie product has been a failure, financially, is because it is harvested when the stalks are green, full of juice, and tender, instead of when they are mature, and fiber has attained its full strength, softness and fineness. He states that the reason that the immature stalks have been used hitherto, is because the bark and wood could be removed by hand, and with the mature stalk it could not. He has overcome this difficulty by the invention of machinery that will remove all the bark and waste from the plant in its mature state, and leave a staple from one to three or four feet long in perfect condition. By the new process the plant can be produced and turned into yarn ready for commerce, and used for all the purposes of flax and hemp, at a cost much less than either of these articles. The Consul adds: "I have also seen woolen cloth of a very respect-This lady wrote: "Four of the best able character in which the ramie was detected save by the closest examination." Mr. Raabe's invention and his judgment on the matter have been indorsed in writing by Stanton Hill, the

> noted London expert on these fibers. Consul James B. Taney, at Belfast, writes under date of May 8, 1895, that he has observed a number of textile factories in that vicinity have been weaving ramie varns into cloth. It is claimed for the cloth made of a mixture of linen and ramie that it is equally as good and marketable as all linen, and cheaper by 12 to 15 per cent. The textile manufacturers are skeptical, but some of them are giving the subject a trial. The cloth is said to take dyes of all colors admirably, and looks and feels well. There are objections to the white cloth which the friends of ramie expect to see removed. One of these is that in the bleaching, which occurs in conjunction with the decorticating process, all the coloring matter is not removed. A more serious one is thought to be that the finer yarn has a hair or fuzz upon it which is accumulated by the teeth of the reed in the process, and breaks the varn. It does not occur to such an extent in the coarser as in the finer fibers. It is hoped to remove this difficulty by spinning the varn wet. It is claimed that in its present condition it is well adapted as a warp for use with silk or linen.

IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS

Containing Matters of Great Value to all Interested in the History of the War.

STATISTICS OF THE WAR. A 16-page pamphlet, containing tables compiled from the Records of the War Department, giving the number of men who enlisted from each State under the different calls of President Lincoln for Troops, the strength of the Union Army at Various Dates, the Total Number of Enlistments, the Probable Strength of the Confederate Army, etc.

Price 5 cents. WORDS OF LINCOLN. A 16-page pamphlet, giving in compact form President Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg, his Second Inaugural, and many other of his most striking utterances, which sank deep into the hearts of the people, and will be treasured and quoted by them as long as the Nation endures. Price 5 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS MEMORANDA. A 16-page pamphlet, giving a great variety interesting facts and figures relating to the war, and never before collected into any one ablication. Price 5 cents.
All these are sent postpaid to any address

on receipt of price. Address
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 1729 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.



In the Conservatory.

"I thank you for the flowers you sent," she And then she pouted, blushed, and drooped her head.
"Forgive me for the words I spoke last night;
Your flowers have sweetly proved that you were right."

And then I took her hand within my own, And I forgave her-called her all my own; But as we wandered through the lamp-lit But as we wandered through bowers bowers

1 wondered who had really sent the flowers!

-New York Herald.

"If I should die to-night should come to my cold corpse and say," Weeping and heartsick o'er my lifeless clay—If I should die to-night.

And you should come in deepest grief and woe And say, 'Here's that ten that I owe,'
I might arise in my white cravat
And say, 'What's that?'

"If I should die to-night
And you should come to my cold corpse and kneel.
Clasping my bier to show the grief you feel—
I say, if I should die to-night
And you should come to me and there and then
Just even hint 'bout payin' me that ten,
I might arise the while,
But I'd drop dead again."



"I would like some powder, please." "Face, gun or bug?"-Life.



"I understand, sir, your only son is addicted to the bottle habit, and you fear you cannot break him of it. I feel that I can convince him of his evil ways could I but have a half hour of prayer with him."

'All right, sir, he is in-



the adjoining room."-Life.

Couldn't Die More than Once. "Keep up your courage, Pat," said a visitor to the sick man. "You can only die once." "That's what bothers me

entirely," replied Pat; "if I could die

a few times more, this once wouldn't trouble me."-Exchange. Woman Can Keep a Secret. "I think it is very unkind of you Janette. You tell me that somebody

and yet you won't say who said it." "It isn't unkind, my dear Polly. I am only keeping my promise to Madge Willoughby. When she said it she asked me not to tell you who said it, and I don't intend to."—Harper's Bazar.

Whittlings.

"Talking of killing that elephant in Central Park reminds me of a baby that was fed on elephant's milk and gained 20 pounds in a week." "Good gracious, whose baby was it?" "The elephant's."

"Did you ever hear the joke about the village that had two skulls of St. Paul, one when he was a boy and one when he was a man?" asked the Ameri-

"No," said the Englishman; "what was it ? "- Youth's Companion.

It gives us pleasure to call our readers' attention to an article that has solid merit, namely, Brown's Bronchial Troches. For more than a hundred years a sterling charhave characterized the house manufacturing this excellent and popular article. The same determination to do everything well has marked for nearly fifty years the manufacture and sale of these famous troches. Every speaker and singer knows their immense value, and all are ready to tell of their worth for colds and sore throats. But public speakers and singers are not the only ones who derive great benefit from the use of Brown's Bronchial Troches. The general public are not slow to show appreciation of a good thing. The immense sale of these traches proves the truth of this statement. We can unhesitatingly recommend them to any readers, thus following the example of ministers and regular physicians who know their value for affections of the throat.

This is a great year for apricots in Southern California. The crop in Pomona Valley alone will amount to about 1,600 tons.

THE CHILDREN'S SCRAPBOOK

The Duel.

The gingham dog and the calico cat side by side on the table sat:
'Twas half past twelve, and, what do you think, Neither of them had slept a wink!
And the old Dutch clock and Chinese plate Seemed to know as sure as fate
There was going to be an awful spat.
(I wasn't there -I simply state
What was told me by the Chinese plate.)

The gingham dog went "Bow-wow-wow!"
And the calico cat replied "Me-ow!"
And the air was streaked for an hour or so
With the fragments of gingham and calico,
While the old Dutch clock in the chimney place,
Up with its hands before its face.
(Now mind, I'm simply telling you
What the old Dutch clock declares is true.)

The Chinese plate looked very blue And wailed, "O dear, what shall we do?" And wailed, "O dear, what shall we do?"
And wailed, "O dear, what shall we do?"
But the gingham dog and the calico cat
Wallowed this way and tumbled that
And utilized every tooth and claw
In the awfulest way you ever saw—
And, oh! how the gingham and calico flow!
(Don't think that I exaggerate—
I got my news from the Chinese plate.)

Next morning where the two had sat
They found no trace of the dog or cat;
And some folks think unto this day
That burglars stole that pair away;
But the truth about that cat and pup
Is that they ate each other up—
Now, what do you really think of that?
(The old Dutch clock, it told me so,
And that is how I came to know.)
—Eugene Field.

Clippings.

William Cullen Bryant wrote poetry when nine years old. At 18 his masterpiece, "Thanatopsis," was published.

There is an old saying that our vices are like our finger-nails. We cut them from time to time, but they grow again.

Arctic explorers who have found themselves in the midst of an aurora. describe it as producing a cooling, pricking sensation, and a very exhilarating

Copper wires are used for Mexican telegraph lines, so that they will support the weight of the birds and monkeys that crowd them at night.

Size for size, a thread of spider silk is decidedly tougher than a bar of steel. An ordinary thread will bear a weight of three grains. This is just about 50 per cent. stronger than a steel

thread of the same thickness. Popcorn pops because the essential oil in the corn is converted into gas by heat, and thus an explosion occurs which tears the kernel open and causes a singular inversion of its contents.

Decorating Candles.

A very pretty amusement, with a very pretty effect, may be found in decoratng candles, says the N. Y. Times. The operation does not require any special skill on your part, for it is wholly mechanical. It is necessary, only, that you



Take a sheet of paper on which is the picture side next to the wax, or yield of 205 pounds less than was tallow, of which the candle is made. actually made for sale. Then run a lighted match quickly over the back of the paper where the picture touches the candle, and you will find and the skimmed milk was returned to that all the parts of the design have been transferred to the candle in grav-

The thinner the paper, and the more recently the printing has been done, the must select a picture that is not larger than the circumference of the candle; one-half that size would be better.

The accompanying illustration shows how the work is done.

TOPSY-TURVY LAND.

has said this dreadful thing about me, In China They Reverse Our Way of Doing Many Things. It must be very difficult for foreigners

who visit in China to get used to Chinamen and their queer ways; for it seems as if they do everything backward. The dials of their clocks are made to turn around while the hands stand still; the dressmakers are all men; the women carry all the burdens; the men wear gowns and wear their hair long, and the women wear trousers and coil their hair in a hard, close knot; the Chinese compass points to the south instead of to the north; books are read from bottom to top and from the back to the front and any notes are inserted at the top; bridesmaids wear black, and tables of Denmark and Russia with white is the color for mourning; the dairy products and personally superinspoken language is not written and the tends all the processes of butter and written language is not spoken; the cheese making. What is left after filling her royal orders she sells from a little would be our surname, comes first; they shop in Copenhagen. Upon her farm launch their vessels sideways; they of 160 acres she has established a school mount their horses from the off side; of dairying, from which most of the they begin their dinner with dessert and chief dairywomen of Europe are graduend with fish and soup; if you go to ates. purchase a gown, the merchant will unroll the entire piece of goods and cut from the other end; and if a Chinaman wishes to greet you, he will shake his own hand instead of yours. This all seems very strange to us, but we must remember that they probably think us

THE DAIRY.

Skimmings.

A careless person cannot make good

The best butter ever made will not sell well in an unattractive package. The best milk cows come into the

world as calves between Oct. 1 and Feb. 1. Feed the skim milk to the calves and pigs when it is fresh from the separator,

It has been found that cows with daily access to salt give 14 per cent. more milk than when deprived of it.

warm and sweet.

When packing butter be sure it is packed solidly. This can be done by putting in a small quantity at a time.

Don't guess at the temperature of the

cream before churning. Keep a reliable tested thermometer in the dairy and use it. Never select a cow for her beauty of form or color. The quality and quantity

of the milk she yields measure her

generally demanded. There are degrees of mental development even among cows. The chances are that a nervous cow will give more

and better milk than a dull, stolid one. The New Hampshire law which requires all imitation dairy products to be in these various degrees of purity to colored pink has stood the test of the suit their different classes of customers, courts and is now being vigorously en- but they also agree on the quiet with forced.

A red-polled cow at Whittingham, England, has yielded milk continuously since she ceased calving, five years ago, her record being 13,734 quarts of milk of the first quality. No other case like

In Switzerland, milk maids who can are able to make a profit. sing get higher wages than those who cannot. The reason is that a maid who sings at her work can coax one-fifth more milk from a cow than a songless the cities perfectly pure, the demand milker can extract. They one and

Milk is pasteurized which has been heated at 167° Fahrenheit for 20 minutes, then quickly cooled; it is sterilized when it has been heated with steam or boiling water long enough to destroy the germs.

There is often a great difference in the churning qualities of the milk of different cows, some cream coming to butter sooner than others. This occasions considerable loss in churning when the cream of several cows is churned together. It is better, if possible, to churn each cow's cream by itself.

Co-operative Dairying.

The Station has been ready for some time to assist farmers in undertaking some co-operative dairying. Up to date for over five months one

farmer has furnished some milk to the Station Dairy at the Experiment Farm. As a part of the practice of a special tudent, this small milk supply was examined five days and daily tests made of the per cent. of fat. This milk was separated by itself and the skim milk was tested each day. Then the cream which had been kept by itself was churned and the buttermilk was tested. Subtracting the amount of fat formed in skim milk and buttermilk from what had been found in the milk for five days, left what was incorporated into the butter or lost in the mechanical operations. printed some neat figure or design, and The total amount thus found calculated roll the paper tightly around the candle, as butter at 85 per cent. fat indicated a

This milk was paid for by the Babcock test, or rather the fat was paid for, the producer. At 25 cents per pound for butter fat an average of \$1.27 per 100 pounds was realized for the milk. This is 11 cents, nearly, per gallon. At the dairy, if we count the butter worth better you will succeed. Of course you at wholesale price of 25 cents per pound. there were four cents per pound realized for the making and selling. When the selling price was 27 cents per pound there was realized \$0.597 on 10 pounds and seven ounces of butter. This would be 5.7 cents per pound, which, if it could be carried out on a sufficiently large scale, would pay well. It would also pay well to produce milk at 11 cents per gallon for the butter fat contained in it, and have the skim milk returned to feed pigs, calves and chickens, or possibly lambs .- F. E. EMERY, Agriculturist, North Carolina Experi- danger to bottles, and store in a rement Station.

Denmark's Successful Dairywoman.

Madam Nielson, whose dairy farm is near Copenhagen, Denmark, is probably the most prominent dairy woman in Europe. For 35 years she has made a close study of the processes of dairying and has traveled extensively in her researches into its different branches. Madam Nielson supplies the royal

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up, the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any ease that it fails to cure, Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. quite as queer a people as we think

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

Pure When It Reaches the Creamery-

Since the recent agitation for pure milk in New York City, the farmers are protesting vigorously against the statement published in many papers, to the effect that to them belongs the responsibility of the adulteration com-plained of. Now this statement would be hard indeed to prove, and, to those acquainted with the business, affords considerable amusement. Almost 75 per cent. of all the milk

used in New York is shipped direct to the city by wholesale dealers, known as creamery-men. These men buy from the farmers and absolutely refuse to take anything but "straight goods." Such a close watch is kept, that the farmer's chance to skim or water his milk is a poor one, and in 99 cases out of 100 the milk is absolutely pure when it reaches the creamery-man. This individual reserves the right to sell perature is even and as low as possible. his goods with any amount of adulteration he chooses. To a certain number of his customers, who pay a special Cows should be protected from the price for it, he sells pure milk; to frequent changes of weather during the another class he sells milk half pure Fall. More stabling and care are and half skim; to yet another class he sells skim milk, and to still another half skim milk and half water. Of course, the number of each of these classes depends upon the extent of his business.

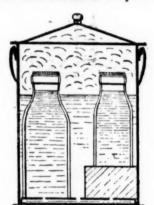
It has been recently proven before a do these creamery-men sell their goods | dose. the people who buy their inferior grades, to reimburse them for all fines incurred

in disposing of the "stuff." These facts are openly acknowledged by the majority of creamery-men; they affirm that it does not pay them to ship "straight goods"; that it is only by means of this graded trade that they

The farmer is evidently vitally interested in the fight for pure milk, as, of course, if the supply of milk went to all desire the most vigorous and thorough inspection, and the punishment to the full extent of the law of all

Pasteurizing Milk.

The following directions for pasteurizing milk are given by Prof. Russell in Bulletin 44 of the Wisconsin Experiment Station: "It is possible to carry out the operation with very simple arrangements. In fact, it can be thoroughly and efficiently done by the addition of an ordinary thermometer to the common utensils found in every kitchen.



A covered tin pail will serve as a receptacle for bottles and water. A shallow bench on which to set the bottles to keep them from "bumping" may be made from a tin plate punched full of holes. An inverted bowl or block will serve to equalize level of milk in different sized bottles where such are used. Cover is removed when temperature of water is taken.

For the benefit of those who may desire to pasteurize milk for general use or for infants, the following simple suggestions are offered:

1. Use only fresh milk (not more than 12 hours old) for this purpose. 2. Place milk in clean bottles, or pint cans, filling to a uniform level. (If pint and quart cans are used at the same time, an inverted dish or piece of wood will equalize the level.) Set these in a flat-bottomed tin pail and fill with warm water to same level as milk. An inverted pie tin punched with holes will serve as a stand on which to place the

bottles during the heating process. 3. Heat water in pail until tempera-ture reaches 160° F.; then remove from source of direct heat, cover with a cloth of tin cover and allow the whole to stand for half an hour.

4. Remove bottles of milk and cool them as rapidly as possible without frigerator.

Dropsy of the Udder.

The great enlargement of the udder is doubtless due to urinary disorder, by which the blood is filled excessively with serum that would otherwise be removed through the kidneys. Or it may be the result of tuberculosis in the udder, by which the blood is impaired in character. If it were due to any special disorder of the milk glands of any other kind, the milk would not be properly secreted. A veterinarian should be consulted and an examination of the cow be made. In this meantime, give half-pound doses of epsom salts for four consecutive alternate days, then give dram doses of digitalis daily for a week. Rubbing the udder with iodine ointment may be useful. To support the great weight of the udder use a supporting bandage.

All diseased animals should be at once separated from the rest of the herd, and, as the smallest particle of dirt or manure may serve to carry contagious disease to a neighbor's cattle, no one should go into the yards or pens where such disease is and then on to an adjoining farm. A little carelessness in this respect may be the means of spreading a disease throughout an entire

THE ORCHARD.

Cullings.

A bushel of apples makes about six pounds of evaporated fruit.

If the trees in the orchard stand so close together as to exclude air and sunshine, the inferior trees should be removed.

Wash., is authority for the statement that there are hundreds of trees in that vicinity upwards of 700 feet in hight. An acre of apples producing 360 bushels removes each season from the soil 24 pounds of nitrogen, 34 pounds

Prof. F. G. Plummer, of Tacoma,

of potash, and two pounds of phosphoric acid, all valued at \$5.74. Apples after being picked should never be allowed to lie in the orchard. They should be taken from the trees direct to the store-room, where the tem-

Labels on fruit trees are very unsatisfactory as records, as they are so liable to be lost. The best plan is to make a map of the orchard, with all the trees located and named, and keep in a convenient place for reference.

carcass should not be buried in the down; signs of decay appear in many orchard, as fruit trees will stand but a places, and it is thought that this noble small amount of such strong fertilizer specimen will soon be numbered among Justice in New York City that not only and are liable to be killed by an over- the things of the past.

> The orchard that goes into the Winter with a dry soil is an object of solicitude. Young trees should be soakwater has to be carried by hand. To freeze dry is as fatal as to burn dry.

> California's fruit crop in 10 years has increased seven fold, and its value last vear was \$50,000,000, \$10,000,000 more than the gold mined in the State The experience of California shows that the demand for fine fruit is practically unlimited.

to the tree without further demands be-Spring, when the leaves are well started, gum. the wounds heal quickly and effectually.

When a dead branch is found on a fruit tree it is nearly always an evidence that some blight is at work, and unless the dead branch is at once removed the trouble may spread to the living branches. When the cut is made, the wood should be immediately covered with paint, grafting-wax, or shellac varnish, if of a size not likely to heal over in a season or two.

As a rule, when orchards remain for years without bearing fruit, the cause is a lack of mineral plant food. Without this food the blossoms either fail to set fruit or it drops off before the seeds are formed. Seeds and fruit alike require potash. A dressing of 400 or 500 pounds of potash salts or their equivalent in hard-wood ashes per acre, will restore productiveness to many orchards that without it will never produce a crop worth harvesting.

A writer in the American Agriculturist tells the result of spraying in his apple orchard. On five rows sprayed but once, he got 75 per cent. of perfect fruit, while on the remaining part of the orchard, which he sprayed twice, he got 90 per cent. He used Paris green, one pound to 160 gallons of water. The first spraying was made when the apples were not larger than peas; the next about a week later.

Grand Old Apple Tree.

A correspondent of the Scientific American writes as follows concerning a large apple tree on the farm of Delos Hotchkiss in Marion, Conn: "I have just had exact measures taken, as follows: Circumference of the trunk near the ground, 15 feet 3 inches, circumference of the trunk three feet from ground, 13 feet 9 inches; circumference of the trunk at forks, 16 feet 2 inches; circumference of the two main branches, 10 feet 4 inches and 8 feet 8 inches; circumference of nine smaller branches, from 4 to 6 feet each; hight of tree, 60 feet; diameter of the tree top, 104 feet. A peculiarity of this tree is that it is termed 'an alternate bearer,' five limbs bear one year and four the next. The usual yield from the five limbs is about 85 bushels, although in a single instance it reached 110 bushels; and the four limbs vary from 35 to 40 bushels. The fruit is said to be excellent for Winter use, though on this point I can only speak from hearsay. The age of this venerable apple tree is estimated at 175 or 180 years. Curiously enough, the patriotic old tree marked the centennial year by bearing fruit on all its branches, the first time it was known to do so in its life, and it has continued to do so down to the present time. Some of the When an animal dies on the farm the limbs are now dying, others are broken

Gum on Cherry Trees.

The gum which exudes from any younds on the bark of cherry, plum, ed before the ground freezes, even if the peach, and other stone-fruit trees, is of the same character and composition chemically as the common gum arabic, which is derived from a species of acacia. It does no particular harm to the trees. but is unsightly, and, as its adhesiveness causes it to gather the germs of the common black-knot that infests all these trees, it is desirable to prevent the gum or remove it. This latter is easier than the former, and may be done by shaving It is not a good plan to prune trees in off the gum and applying a little comthe Fall or early Winter. The extreme mon paint on the wound. The gum is Winter weather is sufficiently exhaustive probably not the cause of the unthriftiness of the tree, but, on the other hand, ing made upon its vital forces. In the this may most likely be the cause of the

The Largest Chestnut Tree.

Mr. Whipple Green, of Mansfield, Conn., is the owner of a chestnut tree which is claimed to be the largest now growing on American soil. It is in an open pasture, about three-quarters of a mile east of Mansfield station. The circumference of the tree at the hight of four feet from the ground (which is sufficiently high to be clear of the gnarled roots at the buttressed base) is 23

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years's standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., & Cedar St., New York, When writing mention this reaper.



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